

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation
جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الراية

Reagan, Numeiri begin talks

WASHINGTON (R) — Sudan's President Jafar Numeiri met President Reagan Monday for talks expected to focus on his country's economic reform measures and American aid. Mr. Numeiri arrived in Washington last week on a private visit as food price riots swept his capital Khartoum, leaving at least five dead (See page 2). Mr. Numeiri had announced an end to food price subsidies in an effort to correct severe economic problems that led the Reagan administration to suspend aid payments to Sudan. Officials say that Mr. Numeiri's tough economic decisions, including ending the subsidies and devaluing the Sudanese currency, were necessary to make better use of American aid. Washington has held up payment of \$181 million in aid for 1984 and 1985 because of questions about Sudan's economic policies.

Acting foreign minister meets Aimee

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Hani Al Khasawneh, minister of youth and acting minister of foreign affairs, Monday received United Nations Assistant Secretary-General Jean-Claude Aimee, the Jordanian News Agency Petra said. During their meeting, both Arab and international political issues were discussed, it said. Mr. Aimee, whose visit comes in preparation for a visit to Jordan by Brian Urquhart, United Nations assistant secretary-general, who is expected in Amman Thursday for talks with Mr. Taher Al Masri, minister of foreign affairs, informed sources told the Jordan Times. The sources said that Mr. Aimee left Amman later Monday on a visit to the occupied West Bank.

Volume 10 Number 2835 AMMAN, TUESDAY APRIL 2, 1985, RAJAB 12, 1405 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Regent receives Bank of England chief

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday received at his office the deputy-governor of the Bank of England and a delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Minister of Industry and Trade Jawad Anani, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh and Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Hisham Al Khatib as well as Central Bank of Jordan Governor Mohammad Sa'ad Nabulsi (See earlier story on page 2).

Regent sends condolences to PLO

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday deputed Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid to visit the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Amman to convey condolences on the death of Karim Khalef, a prominent leader and the Israeli-deposed mayor of Ramallah in the occupied West Bank.

Temperature to drop again today

AMMAN (J.T.) — A depression that moved to the East Mediterranean from North Africa and centered over north of Cyprus caused a cold front that affected Jordan resulting in a sharp drop in temperature, cloudy conditions and scattered rains over most regions of the Kingdom, Dr. Ali Abanda, director general of the Department of Meteorology, said Monday. Dr. Abanda told the Jordan Times that the depression moved Monday to central Turkey. However, the weather will remain cloudy today, Tuesday, with scattered showers and there will be another drop in temperature with fresh winds, he said.

Israel protests Egyptian article

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel protested strongly to Egypt Monday over "anti-Israeli propaganda" in the Egyptian press, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said. An article in the weekly magazine *Musawwar* last Thursday likened Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to Nazi SS chief Heinrich Himmler, she said. Foreign Ministry Deputy Director-General Zvi Nedar summoned Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Mohammad Buxayouni "to express Israel's displeasure over continuing propaganda," the spokeswoman said.

Doe says he escaped assassination bid

MONROVIA (R) — Liberian leader Samuel Doe said the deputy commander of his bodyguard led an assassination attempt on him early Monday. Mr. Doe told reporters here that Colonel Moses Flanzamaton had ambushed a jeep he was driving and fired some 30 rounds from a sub-machine gun as he returned to his executive mansion from Paynesville, near the capital, Monrovia. Mr. Doe, a former master sergeant who seized power in a bloody 1980 coup, said a bullet punctured the cap he was wearing and his jeep was riddled with bullet holes. He was not hurt in the attack but two of his bodyguards were wounded, one critically.

Israelis fire at Bethlehem protesters

4 university students injured

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli occupation troops shot and wounded at least four Palestinian students during a demonstration at Bethlehem University in the occupied West Bank to mark "Land Day."

Israeli troops opened fire on a large gathering of students outside the university who threw stones at an Israeli military vehicle, according to reports by various news agencies and the Palestine Press Service.

The students were demonstrating to mark "Land Day", which fell last Saturday and commemorates the day in 1976 when Israeli police killed six Israeli Arabs during a protest against land expropriations.

The protest was delayed because the university was not open during the weekend.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops maintained a three-day curfew Monday on the occupied West Bank towns of Ramallah and Al Bireh after an unidentified man shot to death an armed Israeli settler the previous day.

Zalman Ahulnik was shot once in the head Sunday afternoon by a 9-mm bullet in Al Bireh's market place.

A Damascus-based faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) claimed responsibility for the attack. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) said the attack was part of the front's "escalated armed struggle" against Israel.

There have been frequent clashes between Palestinians and armed Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank. The man shot on Sunday was a settler living in a settlement eight kilometers north of Ramallah.

The council for Jewish settlement which represents most of the 45,000 settlers in the West Bank reacted by sending a tractor to an area northwest of Ramallah to break ground for a new settlement. Troops removed the settlers and closed the area, military sources quoted by the Associated Press said.

Students continued to throw stones at passing Israeli cars from the roof of the university building until 4 p.m. (1400 GMT), about four hours after the shooting, an Israeli photographer was quoted as saying by the AP.



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrive in Amman Monday evening at the conclusion of their visit to Spain (Petra photo)

Iraqis raid Tehran as U.N. chief, Fahd meet

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Monday its warplanes raided Tehran twice within six hours and attacked a "large naval target" in the Gulf as U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar held talks with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on ways to end the 54-month-old conflict.

In Tokyo, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said his country will continue a "comprehensive war" unless Iraqis commit themselves to a "comprehensive peace."

Iran has rejected Iraq's peace overtures and seeks only to continue the war, Mr. Aziz said at a news conference.

In New Delhi, a senior Indian envoy, who returned from a peace mission to Tehran, said he received a positive Iranian response to efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement to end the war.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah voiced concern over "dangerous developments" in the Gulf region in talks with Britain's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Richard Luce.

Iran confirmed that Iraqi planes attacked Tehran twice early Monday, killing at least 15 people and wounding 50.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said Iraqi jets raided selected targets in Tehran at 7:30 p.m. (1630 GMT) Sunday night and again at 2:30 a.m. (2200 GMT) before returning to base.

The Baghdad spokesman said Iraqi jets also attacked a "large naval target," a term Iraq normally uses to describe an oil tanker, near Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island at 6:00 a.m. (1020 GMT).

There was no immediate independent confirmation in the Gulf of an attack on shipping near Kharg Monday.

Riyadh Radio said Mr. Perez de Cuellar conferred Monday with King Fahd on several issues including ways of halting the escalating Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar arrived in the kingdom Saturday at the start of a tour of the Arab Gulf states, that neighbour the two warring countries.

His aides have said that he was offering undisclosed proposals for a comprehensive settlement to the 54-month conflict to both warring parties, and indicating that Iran's response was pivotal for the continuation of his efforts.

In Tokyo, Mr. Aziz said his country would accept only proposals that would lead to a "comprehensive" peace, and had no intention of agreeing to a partial cease-fire with Iran, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official reported.

The official said Mr. Aziz made the statement in his second meeting of the day with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who proposed in the morning that Iran and Iraq call a temporary halt to attacks on non-military targets as a step toward peace in the region.

"A partial cease-fire isn't good because if a proposal does not lead to a comprehensive peace, it will leave the roots of calamity in the future," the official quoted Mr. Aziz as saying.

Earlier Monday, Mr. Aziz accused Iran of violating a United Nations-negotiated moratorium on attacks on populated areas on March 5, prompting an exchange of attacks on the two countries' capitals.

"If the Iranians want a comprehensive peace, let them have a comprehensive peace, but if they want a comprehensive war, let them have a comprehensive war," Mr. Aziz said.

He accused Iran of seeking a halt to Iraq's attacks on Tehran and other Iranian cities while continuing to fire missiles in Iraqi cities, including Baghdad.

All India Radio quoted Minister of State for External Affairs Shreshth Alam Khan as saying Iran had responded positively to the latest Indian bid to defuse the Gulf war.

Mr. Khan and Foreign Secretary Ramesh Bhudari held talks with Iranian President Ali Khamenei and other leaders before the Indian mission returned to New Delhi on Sunday.

The two envoys visited Baghdad last week on a similar mission but Iraq rejected an appeal by India for a 90-day ceasefire.

The Kuwait News Agency said Sheikh Sabah stressed his talks with Mr. Luce that it is the responsibility of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to help find a peaceful solution to the Gulf war.

Sheikh Sabah and Mr. Luce discussed in detail the situation in the Gulf, it said, adding: "Kuwait expressed concern over the dangerous developments in the region."

Mr. Luce last Thursday reiterated Britain's grave concern over the Gulf war and, in an address in London to the Middle Eastern Association, said the U.N. had an important role to play in finding a settlement.

Kidnapped Dutch priest found murdered

BAALBEN, Lebanon (R) — The body of Dutch Jesuit priest Nicholas Kluiters, 43, who vanished in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley on March 14, was found Monday near a village north of Baalbek, Lebanese security sources said.

They said the body was discovered in a deep pit on the outskirts of Nubha, not far from where Father Kluiters' abandoned car was found. The car contained a note reading "Vengeance Party" — a previously unknown group.

A Jesuit spokesman in Beirut said he believed the body was that of Father Kluiters because a Jesuit who inspected it recognised the priest's clothes. The body was badly decomposed, he said.

The "Voice of Lebanon" radio quoted its Bekaa correspondent as saying a shepherd first saw the body "mid-afternoon, rushed to the nearby ancient city of Baalbek and brought local officials who identified the corpse as that of Father Kluiters."

The radio said Father Kluiters, 44, who had worked in Lebanon for the last 20 years and spoke fluent Arabic, was well known among the population of the area.

"At present we believe it is him. The body was taken to Baalbek and a Jesuit went there and recognised the clothes," the Jesuit spokesman said.

"The body was unrecognisable. He had been kidnapped on March 14 and was probably killed the same day," he added.

The body of the priest was found, with his hands tied behind his back, security sources said.

King, Queen return from visit to Spain

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned to Amman Monday after a four-day official visit to Spain upon an invitation from King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain.

During his visit the King met the Spanish monarch and held talks with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez on world issues and the Middle East crisis. The talks reviewed efforts being made on the Arab and international arenas for finding a just and comprehensive settlement to the region's conflict.

The two sides also discussed the Iran-Iraq war and its impact on stability and peace in the Middle East.

The King's talks also dealt with bilateral relations between the two countries and means of bolstering them.

During the visit His Majesty gave a speech to heads of political parties and chairmen of different committees in the Spanish parliament in which he reviewed the different aspects of the Palestinian cause and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which he said is a sincere step towards peace in the area.

His Majesty was granted an honorary degree from the University of Seville.

The King and the Queen were received upon arrival by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the King's personal representative, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Her Highness Princess Alia, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Lawzi, Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayed, Minister of Court Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar, ministers, senior officials and the Spanish charge d'affaires in Amman.

Returning with the King and Queen were Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, Chief of the Royal Court Murwan Al-Jasem, Foreign Minister Taher Masri and General Intelligence Department Director Tareq Aladejden.

Jordan marks 20th year of Hassan as Crown Prince

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Monday marked His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's 20th anniversary as the Crown Prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It was in April 1965 that His Majesty King Hussein issued a Royal Decree naming Prince Hassan as the heir to the throne, and since then Prince Hassan has spared no efforts for the social and economic development of the Kingdom and emerge as a staunch advocate of economic and development projects to accelerate Jordan's progress.

The development of the Jordan Valley and its agricultural sector was one of the national priorities set by the Crown Prince and he introduced modern agricultural methods that made the valley an example of national development — a key factor in the Kingdom's economy.

The Palestinian cause — the central cause of Jordan — has been and still is one of the issues that occupy a great deal of the Crown Prince's concern.

Since a very early stage, even when he was a student, Prince Hassan drew up a number of in-depth studies on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He recently wrote a book entitled "In Search for Peace."

The Crown Prince maintains a close watch on the demographic changes brought in by Israel in the occupied territories and the Jewish state's colonial policy continued attempts to evict the Palestinian people from their homeland.

The Crown Prince represents Jordan at Arab and international arenas and participates with an effective voice in pan-Arab and international forums. He is one of the founders of the Arab Thought Forum, the Forum Humanum and the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Affairs.

Keep your act clean, folks

AMMAN — An interview with Mel Brooks published in the Jordan Times yesterday kept the newspaper's telephone lines jammed all day by callers who wanted to act in the film the famous American filmmaker reportedly said he intended to shoot in Jordan. The interview also kept the telephone lines of columnist Randa Habib busy by callers eager to take part in Mr. Brooks' production, "History of James Bond."

The truth about Mel Brooks' coming to Jordan was an April Fool's Day joke, intended to cheer up readers and make their day with an exciting news item. And we are happy to report that almost all of the 63 people who called in to make their inquiries took the joke well and seemed to have enjoyed the idea. To them and all our readers we promise to keep track, and inform them, of whoever comes to Jordan with a \$15 million project.

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Murphy's visit aims at 'narrowing differences'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A senior State Department official could meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation this month if Arab leaders drop demands to include representatives from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), U.S. officials say.

But these officials report there has been no apparent easing of Arab insistence that the PLO be included in the talks.

Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, is scheduled to go to the Middle East later this month, in part to try to narrow differences over the make-up of the delegation. He will visit Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and possibly Syria and other nations.

Jordan and Egypt, are calling for a high-level U.S. meeting with a joint delegation as the next step leading toward Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

After initial reluctance by his administration, President Ronald Reagan said at his March 21 press conference that he would consider such a meeting if the PLO were excluded.

But the Arab leaders are insisting that the PLO should be included in any talks.

"It's not going to get sorted out until Murphy gets out there," said a State Department official.

Officials said the administration probably would agree to a meeting if PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat were willing to limit PLO involvement to helping choose Palestinians to serve on the delegation.

"There is a logic there that Arafat would see utility in keeping a certain distance, putting his blessing on non-PLO Palestinians," one official said. "Certainly there would want a very overt blessing, as they would not want to be seen as getting out in front of the PLO."

While a Joint delegation does not yet exist, names have been circulated and one could be put together in a hurry if the go-ahead were given and, if a delegation is not put together, Mr. Murphy will meet with prospective members, according to the officials.

"He undoubtedly will talk to Palestinians as well as Jordanians and some potentially could be part of a later delegation if one is formed," said the another official. "But he is not going to talk to the PLO."

The State Department is hopeful that the PLO and Jordan would redefine their position in answer to the questions over the make-up of the delegation before Mr. Murphy's visit. Officials hope that Mr. Arafat and King Hussein, who agreed on a joint Jordan-PLO strategy towards Middle East peace, will meet before Mr. Murphy arrives in the Middle East.

PLO officials have repeatedly said that no firm decision has been taken on the make-up of the delegation.



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CAEU pays tribute to Arab struggle against occupation

AMMAN (Petra) — The general secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) has praised the heroic stand of people in the occupied Arab territories and their continued struggle against Zionist occupation.

In a statement marking Land Day, the CAEU said that March 30 is a turning point in the history of the Arab nation's struggle. The day marks the occasion when Arabs under occupation rose and stood against the occupying forces, the statement said.

The statement said that this rebellion highlighted the capabilities embodied in the Arab individual and illustrated the unlimited sacrifices for independence

and dignity made by the Arab population under occupation.

The Zionist policy collapsed in the face of the determination and insistence to resist occupation, despite the tough conditions facing Arabs in the occupied territories due to the arbitrary measures of the Israeli enemy, the statement pointed out.

The statement also said that the CAEU stresses the importance of supporting the steadfastness of Arabs in the occupied lands as well as absorbing the Arab labour forces in Arab installations inside the occupied territories to prevent the Israelis from using force to employ Arabs in their projects.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Decree approves supply amendment

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving an amendment to the supply regulations. According to the amendment, an evaluation council will be formed under the chairmanship of the minister of supply and comprising the undersecretaries of the ministries of supply, agriculture, industry and trade, the director of the customs department, the director of tourism, a representative of the Armed Forces and four members representing the private sector.

Mahmoud reviews EC projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Projects which the European Community (EC) intends to carry out in the occupied Arab territories were the subject of a meeting Monday between Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Shawkat Mahmoud and EC delegate in Jordan Romano Lanzini.

Ajlouni chairs health services meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The progress of health services at health centres and hospitals throughout the country were reviewed during a meeting held at the Ministry of Health Monday under the chairmanship of Minister of Health Kamel Al Ajlouni. Dr. Ajlouni specified the goals which the ministry is trying to achieve through the development and support of health care bodies in the Kingdom.

Parliamentary team returns from Togo

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation, led by Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh, returned to Amman Sunday evening after taking part in the inter-parliamentary meeting held in Lome, capital of Togo. The delegation, which included members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, presented a report on the conditions of the Arab population under Israel rule.

Omani cultural week starts Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — An Omani cultural week will be opened here Saturday at the Royal Cultural Centre under royal patronage. The event includes a number of cultural activities among which will be evening readings by Jordanian and Omani poets. Omani Ambassador in Amman Abdullah Sa'ed Al Balloushi will also deliver a speech during a reception to be held at the centre. Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran will open an Omani book exhibition at the university as part of the cultural week.

Fuelling development projects with basic commodities

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Don't give people a fish, but teach them how to fish" has been a long-standing slogan for most charitable organisations. In the case of the World Food Programme (WFP), however, the slogan could be changed to "give people fish and teach them how to fish".

The programme, in fact, uses food aid as their main method of contributing to the economic and social development of several countries. Without adequate food, WFP believes, that people would not have the incentive nor the strength necessary to embark on the needed self-feeding projects.

WFP, which was set up in 1962 by the United Nations (UN) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), stresses, however, that their food aid is not a charity, not just an act of feeding the hungry, but is primarily intended as a long-term investment in the future of developing countries.

In Jordan, WFP activities are as old as WFP itself. Dr. Kubilay Esemel, deputy representative of the programme here, told the Jordan Times that the first request for WFP aid in the Kingdom was submitted on the March 13, 1963 for a pilot project for bedouin settlement and the improvement of nomadic sheep husbandry. Since its inception, the programme has committed over \$100 million worth of food to Jordan.

So far 21 development projects and 13 emergency projects at a total cost to WFP of \$67,344 million have been successfully completed. The activities of the completed projects ranged from settlement of bedouins to agricultural development like soil conservation, olive tree planting, afforestation and construction of agricultural roads, slum clearance and emergency food assistance to displaced persons.

Currently the programme has one emergency and three development projects in operation in the country. The total cost of these projects to WFP is \$32,111,000.

Highland development

The first development project is

dedicated to the development of the highland agricultural regions. The aim of this project, Dr. Esemel said, is to combat soil erosion in the highland regions through agricultural development activities and to increase the income of farmers. The activities undertaken under this project include land preparation, terracing, fruit tree planting, seedling production and afforestation.

It is planned to bring 7,500 hectares of land under fruit tree cultivation and to afforest 4,800 hectares of land during the three year

and workers engaged in project activities receive WFP rations for themselves and their families. The cost of this third phase of the project to WFP is \$12,639,000.

The second project which WFP is conducting in this country is a school feeding programme, aiming to improve the nutritional standards of school children. Primary school feeding and vulnerable group feeding, Dr. Esemel explained, is in fact one of the main activities of WFP in most countries, including in some cases hospital feeding. The "vulnerable" group includes pregnant mothers and infants.

In the course of this school feeding project in Jordan, which started in 1978, mid-day snacks of bread, cheese, canned meat, milk, sugar and cocoa have been distributed to school children. From Sept. 1984 assistance has been limited from 140,000 school children all over the kingdom to 80,000 primary school children in about 60 or 70 schools in the rural areas.

This project which has a total cost of about \$14 million is expected to terminate in April or May

this year, but an expansion with an additional commitment of about \$7 million has already been approved by WFP and the project will become operational in September 1985 for a period of three years.

The third WFP project in Jordan concerns rangeland and forage development. The aim of this project is to improve and protect the rangeland areas which are overgrazed, to increase fodder production and to assist lamb fattening activities. The present stage of this project commenced operations in October 1983 and is

the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture are also working on this project, mostly planting stripex plants, a sharp arbour, in order to increase vegetation.

All WFP projects in every country are conducted in strict cooperation with the governments and under their request. WFP mainly provides foodstuffs, while the governments provide internal transportation, storage and distribution. In case of the least developed countries, however, WFP also meets 50 per cent of the internal costs.

While the programme is primarily dedicated to development, a proportion of its resources is allocated each year to victims of natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or drought) and of man-made disasters such as civil strife and political disorders.

In Jordan, an emergency operation of assistance to drought victims of 1983-84 was submitted in August 1984 to provide relief to 100,000 drought affected people. WFP is supplying 7,200 metric tons of wheat and 216 metric tons of milk powder, at a total cost of \$1,845,000. Distribution will continue for three more months, Dr. Esemel said.

The programme's resources come from voluntary pledges from over 100 participating countries in the form of commodities, cash or services such as shipping. Two thirds are in commodities and one third in cash and services. The programme's "food basket" contains about 50 commodities including cereals such as wheat, maize and sorghum and also protein-rich foods such as milk, meat, cheese, fish and pulses as well as edible oils, sugar and tea.

The programme's headquarters are in Rome, where also operate 170 of its 200 offices. The remaining offices are distributed in the different countries, usually one or two per country, who supervise operations to see that each project is being carried out in accordance with the agreement. WFP is headed by an executive director, appointed for a five-year-term jointly by the secretary general of the United Nations and the director general of FAO.

expected to be completed by September 1986. WFP is discussing a further expansion with the Jordanian government.

Under this phase about 5,400 hectares of range reserves are being established and about 6,000 hectares of land are being put under fodder production (vegetables and barley). It is also envisaged to fatten 30,000 sheep during the life of this phase of the project, to which aim WFP is supplying wheat. The total cost of this project to WFP is about \$3.6 million. The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) and

will back up the department's activities, Mr. Nabulsi said.

Speaking at the meeting, Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour said the committee's task is to draw up guidelines for a scientific approach to development. The committee should also tackle the elements and requirements of development projects in view of studies and statistics as well as drawing up solutions to environmental problems which might emerge as a result of the implementation of certain projects.

Dr. Nsour said that there are close inter-relationships between development and the environment and, therefore, it would be of vital importance for decision-makers to be guided by a national environment strategy.

Conservation committee to prepare environmental protection strategy

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee entrusted with preparing a national strategy for the protection of nature and the environment embarked on its task Monday by deciding to prepare working papers dealing with different current environmental problems and those which might arise in the future.

A committee spokesman said that the papers would also put forward legal, administrative and technical provisions for handling these problems which will be discussed at weekly meetings. The committee will hold weekly meetings with the aim of outlining a general comprehensive framework and defining the requirements and objectives for conserving nature and protecting the environment in Jordan, the spokesman said.

He said that the committee, which met under the chairmanship of Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Nabulsi, elected Mr. Anis Muasher, president of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature as chairman and Dr. Sufian Al Tal, the ministry's under secretary as rapporteur.

Addressing the committee meeting, Mr. Nabulsi reviewed his ministry's nature conservation activities which are being carried out through the ministry's Department of the Environment.

The ministry is now putting the finishing touches to a law on the protection of the environment which, when it is put into force,

will back up the department's activities, Mr. Nabulsi said.

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Political figures to meet with Egyptian officials

AMMAN (J.T.) — A number of Jordanian political activists will leave for Cairo Tuesday to meet with prominent Egyptian parliamentarians and officials. The party hopes to discuss current Arab issues and inter-Arab relations.

They will also meet with members of the National Democratic Party, the Socialist Action Party, the National Democratic Unionist Association, the Wafd Party, a number of university professors, the chairman of the Egyptian Lawyers' Union, and other personalities.

Sakat stresses importance of sound educational planning

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Hikmat Al Sakat Monday opened at the Amman Community College a national training course on educational management and planning, held by the ministry in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Addressing the opening ceremony the minister said that educational planning is a step towards development, progress and the proper utilisation of financial and technical capabilities in accordance with an accurate order of priorities, adding that 8.6 per cent of the government's budget is allocated for education. Society,

the minister added, has the right to be assured that these funds are spent and utilised properly and with full awareness in order to run the educational process effectively.

Mr. Sakat stressed that educational decisions should be based on accurate scientific studies and that the cost and the effectiveness of education should be balanced. The educational process annually needs more and more financial expenditures to enable it to maintain the same standard.

Taking part in the course are assistant directors of education offices as well as those in charge of educational planning in the ministry.

Production to meet domestic, industrial markets

Azraq cooperative signs salt refinery project contract with British firm

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Azraq Cooperative Society has launched a major project — the first of its kind in Jordan — to produce refined salt for domestic as well as industrial purposes and signed a contract with Sulzer Brothers Limited of the United Kingdom under which the British firm will supply the plant and equipment.

The Azraq Cooperative Society, which was established in 1955 as a savings and loans organisation, has been collecting salt through the traditional method of digging up evaporated salt and supplying the local market on behalf of Azraq residents. The new plant, which would apply the "counter current water process" to refine and purify crude salt, is expected to go on stream by June 1986.

The project is seen as a dramatic turn in the life of the residents of Azraq, some 120 kilometres northeast of Amman, who have been engaged in salt production for the past 70 years.

The society estimates the annual requirement — both domestic as well as industrial — of salt in Jordan to be 22,000 tonnes and the new project, which can produce 40,000 tonnes in full capacity, is aimed at meeting Jordan's needs as well as possible exports.

Nabih Bassar, director and general manager of the society, emphasised the role of the new project in developing the Azraq region.

"It is a vital project for the area," he told the Jordan Times in a telephone interview. "It will help develop the local community and change the primitive method of extracting salt that the region's people have been used to, and help us produce salt of international standards."

The total cost of the project, including buildings, water facilities,

transport arrangements and working capital, is estimated at JD 950,000. The plant and equipment contract is worth JD 460,000 and the civil works contract has been awarded to Ashour and Company, a local civil contracting firm.

The 530-member cooperative society is putting up JD 155,000 of the total cost while the rest is expected to be financed by loans from the Jordan Cooperative Organisation and the Industrial Development Bank.

"More than 92 per cent of the 3,500 residents of Azraq are involved in producing salt and the new plant is not expected to affect anyone's employment chances," said Yousef Shair, a member of the society's board of directors and its accountant. "Salt production had been, and will remain to be, the main source of income for Azraq residents," he added.

"It is of course a major turn in the history of the society and residents of Azraq," Mr. Shair said in reply to a question. "We have been following the traditional method and producing crude salt, and once the new project begins production we will be in a position to match the quality of our product with any other in the region," he told the Jordan Times.

"In fact, salt used for industrial purposes should be more purified than that used at home for cooking," added Stephen Coombs,

manager of the Farnborough-based Sulzer Brothers, who signed the agreement on Saturday.

"Of course," he said, "if one wants the maximum purified salt the best method is to evaporate the purified salt rather than passing it through the 'liquid drier' which will be installed in Azraq."

Crude salt blocks from Azraq salt lagoons will be fed to the plant to be mixed with brine which will absorb all soluble impurities before passing the mixture to a repeated brine process when all insoluble impurities will be collected in a sediment tank. The salt particles which survive the process will be washed with clean water before anti-caking agents and iodine are mixed and fed to the "liquid drier." The dried salt will be automatically moved to packing machines to fill 500-gramme and one-kilogramme sachets and 25-kilogramme bags.

"Assuming that the plant works on a non-stop, 24-hour schedule, the total output will be 40,000 tonnes," said Mr. Coombs. "The plant will not need more than two or three persons to operate, apart from the manpower requirements for loading, unloading etc.," he added.

In effect, the new plant will not have any adverse effect on the people already working the salt lagoons of Azraq because the new plant will only purify the crude salt, which is now being directly packed and sent to the market.

The Azraq Cooperative Society, which converted itself into a "multi-purpose" cooperative under the Jordanian law in 1975, has a paid-up capital of JD 91,000 and a reserve capital of JD 103,000. The society, which also grants loans to its member farmers in Azraq, is headed by a board of directors chaired by Mansour Al Awar.

Regional medical research talks open

AMMAN (Petra) — The tenth meeting of the World Health Organisation (WHO) East Mediterranean consultative committee for medical research started Monday at the University of Jordan in cooperation between WHO, the Ministry of Health and the University of Jordan.

The meeting was addressed by Minister of Health Kamel Ajlouni who said that his ministry and the University of Jordan have been cooperating to advance medical services and research.

He said that the ministry's hospitals and medical centres help the University of Jordan consolidate its training of doctors and nurses, conduct medical research and compile medical and health information while the ministry calls on the university's research and studies for improvement of health services in the country.

Dr. Ajlouni said that there is a need to form a national health council grouping all institutions in the country for the promotion of medical scientific research.

The WHO East Mediterranean regional director, Dr. Hussein Algaizeri, called for the evaluation of the activities of the regional office in the past three years and the formation of solid bases for scientific research in the region.

Dr. Abdul Salam Majali, president of the University of Jordan was re-elected as president of the committee for a second term of three years.

The meeting is expected to last for four days and is attended by 24 experts from the region.

A personal insight into Allio's films

By Olga Mikhail
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In the cinema business, the common element in all films regardless of the size and scale of production, is the director as he is the "image maker" and the one who interprets a written script into successive actions and motions. A good director's work is as characteristic and significant as that of the best novelists and painters.

Based on this criteria, French director Rene Allio believes that the person responsible for the success of any film is the director, but he also believes that a well-directed film could be a failure if it is not well produced.

For two consecutive nights at the Philadelphia Cinema and the French Cultural Centre, French director Rene Allio, who is currently visiting Amman, discussed with an audience of cinema addicts, two of his famous films "Retour a Marseille" and "Moi, Pierre Reviere". Both films are the products of director's excellent, innovative and very personal way of making films since he started his career in 1965.

Born in Marseille in 1924, the French director started his life career as a painter, set designer and theatre producer. For over twenty years he worked in France, Italy and England as stage designer with the famous designer Roger Planchon.

"As an artist, I first used painting as my artistic medium and was influenced by extreme oriental painting," Mr. Allio told the Jordan Times. "Through my work in the theatre," he said, "I became more interested in the surrounding reality and at certain moments I tried to express this through my paintings but found it inadequate," he continued.

Throughout his life as a film maker, Rene Allio focused most of his attention on promoting the ideology of liberty and reflecting social, political and cultural struc-

ture of the working class and peasant society.

"Moi, Pierre Reviere", a story based on the philosophical study of the French novelist Michel Foucault reflects the French director's intellectual and stylistic abstraction. The film accurately portrays peasant society in France in the Eighteenth Century. The film tells the story of a young peasant, Pierre, who murders his mother, sister and brother.

Pierre believes he committed the crime for the sake of his father whom he loved very much and in order to put an end to the suffering inflicted upon him by his mother. The young man of only 20 is considered by the village people to be mentally handicapped. Pierre, a very complicated personality, was played by a non-professional actor, Claude Hebert, who is himself a peasant from a small village in France, Berejeur. The village people also participated in this film, thereby creating a very true and similar situation to the peasant society of 1835.

"Moi, Pierre Reviere" is an interpretation of insinuations, laws and the importance of property and conditions of life in peasant society," Mr. Allio said.

"Most of my works are based on stories which deal with problems of liberty of women, peasants problems of representation, conflict between different classes of society as well as the contradictions and the feeling of alienation facing immigrants in France," he said.

"In my film 'Retour a Marseille', I tried to illustrate this feeling of alienation and contradiction facing Michel, of Italian origin, who was living in France.

Methods of making films vary considerably among film makers and reflect not only their financial positions and technical orientation, but also their individual working concepts.

However Mr. Allio through his two films shown in Amman, presents his own way of thinking by defending the working class and by showing conflicts between different sectors of society and, most important of all, by highlighting the concept of liberty in most of his films.

Results of Al Waha stores monthly lottery

AMMAN — Al Waha stores March grand prize of an Alfa Romeo car model 1985 went to the holder of ticket number 097287.

The draw was attended by a representative of the Amman governor and the manager and

staff of Al Waha stores.

Al Waha stores calls on all its customers to use the opportunity to shop at their stores and to ask for free lottery tickets for the next month's draw for another Alfa Romeo 85 car on May 10.

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An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975. Published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Look who's talking

WHEN former U.S. Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick vetoed a Security Council resolution on March 12 that called for a halt "to Israeli practices and measures against the civilian population in southern Lebanon," she told the council that the U.S. veto was necessary because the resolution applied a "double standard."

Of course it did! In fact, that's the reason we think she should have voted for the resolution, not against it.

What we don't understand is why Mrs. Kirkpatrick should believe that the same standard should be applied to the occupied as is applied to the occupier.

The people who are fighting the Israelis in southern Lebanon are Lebanese, who are resisting the occupation of their country. They are attacking Israeli soldiers, not Israeli civilians, and they are doing it in their own country, not in Israel.

On the other hand, the Israelis are carrying out what they call an "iron fist" policy in a foreign country that they have been occupying for nearly three years. In the process, they are killing Lebanese citizens, and are doing it on Lebanese soil. Nor are all these victims Shiite guerrillas who have been attacking Israeli soldiers — since the Israeli army's practice of imposing collective punishment and shooting first and asking questions later has resulted in the deaths of countless civilians.

Many have criticised the American veto of the U.N. resolution on the grounds that it will create additional dangers for Americans living in the area, particularly in Lebanon. Unfortunately, these dangers have indeed been augmented by the veto. But the basic reason that the U.S. should not have vetoed it was that it was sending the wrong message to each side: telling the Lebanese that there is no limit to the degree of terror it can impose on Lebanese civilians in order to protect its soldiers.

Sometimes a double standard is needed, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, and happy retirement at Georgetown — Focus, newsletter of the National Association of Arab-Americans.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Youth dialogue essential

FORUM HUMANUM held another session in Amman Sunday to discuss problems of Jordanian youth in this country. Forum Humanum held another session earlier to discuss working papers dealing with the problems of young Jordanians abroad. Prince Hassan participated in both sessions and spoke about various aspects of these problems and objective ways for handling them.

Prince Hassan stressed the need for the youth to play an effective role for solving their problems and helping their society. He made it clear that the youth should not be satisfied with theory but should rather put ideas into practice and active and useful activity, because the criteria of any thought or idea lies in its practical application. For those in charge of the youth in Jordan, he said, they must make a thorough study of the problems of the youth through direct contact with them before trying to handle these problems in a positive and constructive manner. Prince Hassan pointed out that the young generation should be guided towards useful and meaningful work, and this is the responsibility of universities, community colleges, schools, community centres and youth clubs. They can direct the attention of the youth towards these useful aims during this year of the youth since the young generation of today are the statesmen of tomorrow.

Al Dustour: Prospects for Gulf peace

IN THE midst of the conflagration of the Gulf war, a ray of hope is now looming in the offing promising peace and an end to hostilities. The time is now opportune for ending the bloodshed, thanks to the mediation efforts and diplomatic contacts carried out by regional and international organisations. Efforts by an Islamic mediation mission are coinciding with those made by the U.N. secretary general for ending the war, and both Baghdad and Tehran have expressed readiness to accept these missions and cooperate with the mediators for the sake of achieving peace.

The time is now suitable for arriving at peace because the combatants are willing to deal with the peace missions and the mediators are intensifying efforts to achieve it. Perhaps the recent days of intense fighting and the shelling of civilian centres on both sides have motivated the mediators to try their hands again in the matter of peace-making, and perhaps the huge losses suffered by Iran made it accept renewed bids for reaching settlement.

To date the Iranians have rejected all peace bids and have been adamant in their demands that cannot be met by the Iraqis. Therefore, concerted efforts on the part of the international community and various organisations should be made to ensure that the mediation will this time bear fruit. The bitter experience of war and the huge losses sustained the two sides should prompt everyone including Iran and Iraq to seek a lasting peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Time to terminate war

EFFORTS BY U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to end the Gulf war reflects the desire of the whole international community to put an end to bloodshed and save the region from devastation and ruin.

No doubt, Mr. De Cuellar has realised that the continuous escalation of the fighting in the war was steadily pushing the whole region towards destruction, and he decided to take the initiative and find a peaceful solution that would end the conflict. But Mr. De Cuellar no doubt realises too that it was Iran which had so far shunned all peace bids and thwarted U.N. efforts to bring about peace. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the United Nations to find the proper means of implementing its own charter and punishing those countries which commit aggression and refuse to respond favourably to calls of peace. Such countries must be checked if world peace and stability are to be preserved.

We appreciate what Mr. De Cuellar is doing for the region and hope that these efforts will be successful not only in concluding a partial deal to stop shelling of cities, but also to help bring about a comprehensive peace.

Torture, poor conditions at Al Fara'a prison

PALESTINIANS TAKEN to Al-Fara'a prison on the West Bank are subjected to torture, humiliation and unsanitary conditions, all without benefit of legal representation, according to a report released by the Palestinian legal group Law in the Service of Man (LSM).

The report "Torture and Intimidation in the West Bank: The Case of Al-Fara'a Prison," was released Jan. 31 in Washington by Palestinian attorney Jonathan Kuttab.

LSM, which prepared the report, is made up of West Bank Palestinians who do legal research, provide legal services to the community and work towards the just application of legal standards in the West Bank. LSM is an affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists, which published the

report. Mr. Kuttab said that historically, Israel has been sensitive about the image it presents to the world, and he hopes that publicising the conditions at Al-Fara'a might help to improve or alleviate them.

Al-Fara'a, located about 15 miles northeast of the West Bank town of Nablus, operates primarily as a detention and interrogation centre. It came into operation in 1982 shortly after Israeli Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan issued a document calling for West Bank authorities to "act with force against the agitators and to imprison them at every opportunity.... When it is necessary, use legal measures which enable imprisonment for interrogation (without a trial)... and release them for one or two days and then

reimprison them."

Israeli guards at Al-Fara'a reportedly shave the heads of the detainees, force them to stand outside in the cold and the rain, sometimes without clothing, deprive them of sleep and food and subject the young men to sexual taunts, beatings and unsanitary conditions.

Detainees are "forced to talk to the wall," describe themselves as idiots, and younger detainees are forced to masturbate in front of interrogators, according to the sworn statements in the report.

To justify the existence of the facility, guards attempt to obtain "confessions" from the detainees. Affidavits show that these confessions are written in Hebrew, which the detainees usually cannot read or understand, and that detainees sign them to avoid the

torture.

The Israeli authorities use these manufactured confessions to prosecute and convict the detainees. And because the prisoners are hooded most of the time and do not know the names of the guards, a detainee trying to have his confession disallowed on grounds that it was obtained under duress has only his word against the word of prison authorities, who deny the use of torture.

Following are excerpts from affidavits in the LSM report.

The people being held at Fara'a had warned us... about getting infectious rashes and spots on our bodies as a result of the dirt in the tent and the covers, and also because of the lack of soap. We (all) did get these spots on our bodies, in particular on our

faces. The food was in very limited supply, and was not clean. They used to give us two bowls of soup for all 26 youths, and just three spoons for every ten of us.

Next to the tent, there was a bucket used as the toilet. This bucket stood next to the tent all day, and then at the end of the day its contents would be emptied out beside the tent. The smell stayed with us all day, especially as we were also not allowed to open the tent all day.

From the affidavit of a 22-year-old grocer arrested in Nablus in April 1983.

When I got to Al-Fara'a my personal possessions were taken and... I was handcuffed with one hand over my shoulder and the

other behind my back, and they put a bag over my head. Then they took me into the toilets where they forced me to sit down in the water. I stayed there for two days.

During this time I was subjected to ugly methods of interrogation: they beat me with electricity cable and ordered me to turn round and round for a long time so that I got dizzy and nauseous. They made me stand cross-like (with arms outstretched at shoulder level) in the interrogation room for an hour and a half, after which... I was in a heavy faint.

From the affidavit of a 25-year-old student who was arrested in March 1984 — American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) Times.

Reagan suffers chronic amnesia over Mideast

By William B. Quandt

WASHINGTON — To listen to President Reagan in his most recent press conference, one would hardly know that there had ever been a Middle East peace initiative with his name on it, to say nothing of the Camp David accords. "But our proposal in the very beginning was that we did not want to participate in the negotiations. It wouldn't be any of our business to do so."

In 1982 he drew another picture of the U.S. role in the Middle East peace effort: "Our involvement... is not a matter of preference, it is a moral imperative. The strategic importance of the region is well known.... I recognise that the United States has a special responsibility. No other nation is in a position to deal with key parties to the conflict on the basis of trust and reliability."

Later, in private talks with King Hussein, the president went far in committing the United States to an active role in the search for peace. If Jordan joined the negotiations, he said, the United States would undertake to get the Israelis to cease settlement activity in the West Bank and Gaza. He also promised that the United States would try to shorten the transition period from the five years envisioned in the Camp David accords and support the idea of immediate talks on the final status of the occupied territories.

If Mr. Reagan has now forgotten all this, King Hussein has not — and yet people ask why he and other Arabs are hesitant to join negotiations. If the president does not feel bound by his own words, what about the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty? During those historic negotiations, President

Jimmy Carter committed the United States to the role of "full partner" in the process — a point accepted by both Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin in a letter they sent to Mr. Carter confirming their understanding "...that the United States government will participate fully in all stages of negotiations."

What can account for this clear change of attitude? Perhaps the tragedy of Lebanon and the fate of misguided U.S. policy there have convinced Mr. Reagan that the area is best avoided. And perhaps the United States can afford to turn its back on Lebanon. But what about the rest of the Middle East? Is America providing more than \$5 billion annually to the region, and pouring in vast quantities of arms, without some sense that it has interests there?

True, oil prices are down and the threat to oil supplies is mom-

entarily limited. And true, the Russians are not making great gains at U.S. expense. Nor does the danger of an Israeli-Syrian war appear imminent.

There are sound reasons for America to adopt a "go-slow" posture towards Middle East peace. Timing is of the essence in diplomacy, and mindless activism can be worse than passivity. A good case can be made that the Israelis need more time before they can be expected to enter serious talks on the West Bank and Gaza. Prime Minister Shimon Peres has his hands full with Lebanon and the economy and can scarcely risk a showdown with his Likud coalition partners on the Palestinian question.

On the Arab side, too, there are good arguments for caution. Syria is deeply opposed to the efforts by Jordan, Egypt and the Palestine

Liberation Organisation to get peace negotiations started. No one seems to know how best to deal with the Syrians. And Egypt, Jordan and the PLO are still working on somewhat different wavelengths.

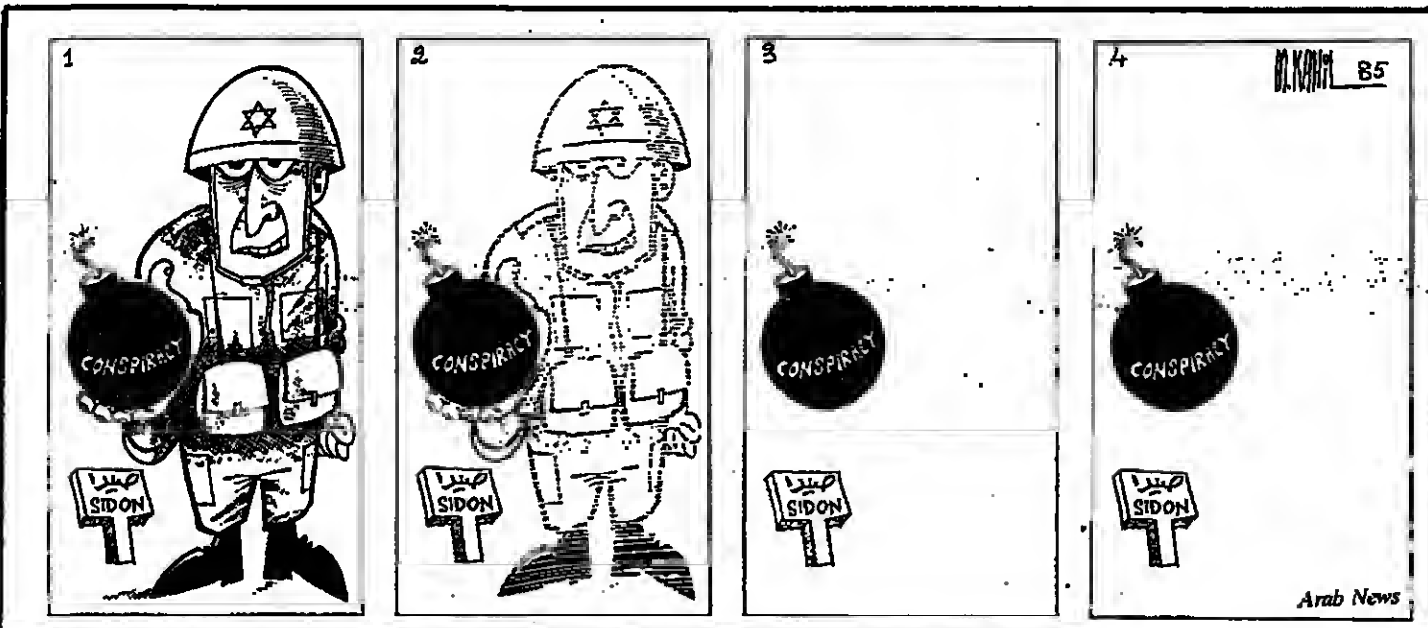
Still, there is the germ of a consensus among them, and it involves an initial dialogue between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States. President Reagan is willing, provided the PLO is not included, but there is no enthusiasm for the idea in Washington.

While the parties to the conflict will have to deal directly with one another at some point, it is little more than escapism for Mr. Reagan to call for direct negotiations with no U.S. participation. Successful negotiations between Israel and the Arabs have always

combined some degree of mediation and direct contact. It may be a comforting notion for Mr. Reagan that at some point the Israelis and Arabs, with a bit of help from him, will sit down and make peace. But without a good bit of nudging, haggling and arguing, and without U.S. inducements, it seems unlikely they will do so.

For Mr. Reagan to hold back much longer would be not only a retreat from his own peace initiative and Camp David but also a boost for precisely the forces in the region that most strongly oppose U.S. interests.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, was a member of the National Security Council from 1977 to 1979. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



EC said to line up behind Israel

DESPITE ISRAEL's repeated refusal to pay the slightest attention to the European Community's (EC's) declared position on the Middle East conflict, it appears that European countries will do all they can to protect Israeli agricultural exports from Spanish and Portuguese competition after those two states join

the EC next year.

Israel's deputy premier and foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, has just visited France. West Germany and Holland to argue the Israeli case. On March 8, the "Jewish Chronicle" quoted him as telling a cabinet meeting that Israel "could now expect more support than had been thought" from

the three countries. He said that they had "promised to do their best to protect Israel's crucial farm exports."

The paper also quoted Shamir as expressing satisfaction at "the positive attitude shown by the Italians" during a visit by Israeli Premier Shimon Peres to Rome in February.

Moreover, the "Jewish Chronicle" disclosed that British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe had told the Israeli ambassador to London of Britain's intention to "back Israel's request that her farm exports should be protected" — Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU) Bulletin.

Sandinistas go on the offensive

The Sandinista government in Nicaragua is mounting a big offensive against "Contra" guerrillas, but in many ways the U.S. is the real opponent, writes Tim Coome. Success against the guerrillas might bring Washington back to the negotiating table.

MANAGUA — The Howitzer shells crashing into the far mountain ridge echoed up the pine-forested valley. A Sandinista militiaman, a peasant farmer, explained that some Contras, the U.S.-backed guerrilla group, had been seen there the night before. As he spoke a nearby 82mm mortar fired another shell to add to the hail of shrapnel falling upon the unfortunate guerrillas. An army officer added: "In two weeks it will be nothing but lead up there."

The Sandinista offensive against the guerrillas is underway and, along with it, a counter-insurgency campaign that aims to deal a crippling blow to the right-wing guerrillas whom President Reagan has described as "freedom fighters."

Earlier this month (March) an operation began to move some 40,000 people living in the remote rural areas of the northern and central mountains of Nicaragua. This would deprive the guerrillas of the support in the countryside which they have gained either through collaboration or coercion, and would open up a zone in the interior where the guerrillas can be encircled and wiped out with no risk to civilian life.

The extent of the operation is a

reflection of the desperate situation facing the government. The Nicaraguan economy is already on a war footing and facing further austerity. The war has curtailed growth in foreign exchange earnings over the past three years and offers dim prospects for the next two.

Meanwhile, import costs continue to rise and the foreign debt burden will be a millstone for decades. Sandinista leaders admit that there will be no solution to Nicaragua's economic problems without an end to the war.

Commander Bayardo Arce, one of the top nine Sandinista leaders, in a frank statement to union leaders recently, said: "We cannot continue indefinitely in this situation of war and economic deterioration. If we don't put an end to these problems the revolution could be lost as a result of the military and economic aggressions of the U.S."

The relocation of thousands of peasant farmers and their families will cost tens of millions of dollars. According to Mr. Miriam Lasso, a senior social welfare official coordinating foreign aid for the refugees, food supplies alone will cost \$2.5 million until the 52 new settlements to be created can become self-sufficient.

The government is remaining tight-lipped about the counter-insurgency aspects of the relocation and foreign journalists are facing new restrictions on access to the war zones. Nobody considers it an ideal situation, least of all the displaced farmers.

On the military front, sheer weight of numbers is beginning to have an effect. Last year 30,000 youths were called up under the compulsory military service law and a similar number is likely to be added this year, many of them fighting in units specialised in guerrilla warfare.

The main guerrilla force, the FDN, is estimated to have around 10,000 troops and has been suffering heavy losses over the past months. According to the Ministry of Defence, 650 Contras had been killed up to the middle of March this year. With wounded added, this signifies a rapid depletion of the Contra forces.

A growing desertion rate is also indicative of the crumbling morale of the Contra forces. One of their military commanders, Mr. Jose Mondragon, sought asylum in the Mexican embassy in Honduras recently, with the intention of taking advantage of the amnesty announced by the government at the end of January. Some 600 Contras have given themselves up under the amnesty.

In the words of one Western diplomat based in Managua, "the

Sandinistas see the U.S. as having three options. One, to intervene directly with its own troops, two, to continue the war of attrition, for which they need the Contras, or three, to negotiate. If they can eliminate option two by defeating the Contras, they hope the U.S. will negotiate."

The first steps to eliminating option two are now under way. If the Contras can be defeated, at least as an effective fighting force, the Sandinistas are banking on the fact that there are probably 100,000 Nicaraguans already armed and trained to confront a potential U.S. invasion, most of them having had some combat experience.

Total mobilisation could put another 100,000 to 200,000 in the field. In itself this is a powerful deterrent to a U.S. invasion, given the ghosts of the Vietnam war still wandering the corridors of the U.S. Congress.

For the Sandinistas, the new counter-insurgency campaign is therefore crucial to getting the U.S. back to the negotiating table, which it abandoned in January.

Meanwhile, the war and the killing continues. One ageing peasant woman moved from the north was surprisingly philosophical, however, as she listened to the howitzer barks from perhaps 25 kilometres away. "At least we are eating well and we've been promised new lands to farm," she said — Financial Times news feature.

JORDAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

The Jordan Dental Association (JDA) Social Committee Lottery of which proceedings will go to the Cerebral Palsy Society and the Deaf and Dumb Society was drawn Monday in the presence of a representative of the Amman governor, a representative of the Social Development Department, a representative of JDA and a representative of the two societies.

The results were as follows:

No.	Prize	Winning number
1.	Mazda 323, 1985 model duty paid	16201
2.	Colour General TV, 26" + remote control	07088
3.	Amman-Lisbon-Amman — Iraq Airways	07106
4.	A stereo music centre with Grundig loudspeakers	08077
5.	Sony Video-Betamax + remote control	09220
6.	Kelvinator refrigerator 12"	06094
7.	Computer + memory recorder + Sharp printer	08073
8.	A solar water heater, Solarol + installation	18004
9.	Full automatic washing machine-Kandi	16453
10.	Sanyo Colour TV 14"	16039
11.	A Danish made wall cabinet	06324
12.	Zannusi gas cooker	08141
13.	Amman-Athens-Amman — Alia	16342
14.	Almo Super projector	02460
15.	Electrolux — vacuum cleaner	00100
16.	Moulinex — vacuum cleaner	17645
17.	Omega ladies wrist watch	05140
18.	Radio-cassette — Toshiba	07201
19.	Radio-cassette — Silver	10279
20.	Calor — Washing machine	12305
21.	Mega Visa pressure cooker	08938
22.	Coffee grinder-mixer — National	08107
23.	Moulinex — Automatic juice maker	11062
24.	Hitachi — electric cooker	09177
25.	Hitachi — electric cooker	10233
26.	Hitachi — electric cooker	18183
27.	Gas cooker — 3 stands	05278
28.	Gas cooker — 3 stands	17875
29.	Electronic flash camera	08045
30.	Electronic flash camera	14247
31.	Cannon pocket calculator	07181
32.	Cannon pocket calculator	12274
33.	Cannon pocket calculator	09315
34.	Cannon pocket calculator	08970
35.	Canon pocket calculator	08006
36.	Seiko — Wall clock	11975
37.	Citizen — Wall clock	17056
38.	Decorat — Push button telephone set	19793
39.	Decorat — Push button telephone set	18201
40.	Decorat — Push button telephone set	18404
41.	Hitachi — Radio	08138
42.	Hitachi — Radio	08107
43.	Pressure carpet cleaner	06428
44.	Pressure carpet cleaner	12187
45.	Pressure carpet cleaner	07201
46.	Chinese wall clock	16837
47.	Chinese wall clock	07417
48.	Chinese wall clock	16212
49.	Children's gift set	08390

Winners are kindly requested to collect their prizes from JDA offices within one month.

Race against time for New Caledonia

After a century and a half of control, France is now pressurised to pave the way, within months, for this pacific colony's independence. Prospects for meeting this target, however, appear uncertain.

By Marcel Barang

THERE is no predicting which way the wind will blow next on embattled New Caledonia but hopes of a swift, peaceful decolonisation are fast receding. The shock treatment prescribed by special High Commissioner Edgar Pisani — his "independence association" formula — appears increasingly bogged down by a combination of parochial prejudices and local vested interests, less than even-handed law enforcement, and increasing interference from metropolitan politics. Mr. Pisani's self-imposed schedule (submission of "final conclusions" due March 31, holding of a referendum in July, for eventual independence on Jan. 1, 1986) is slipping behind. By early March, his gamble to turn white moderates to the prospect of independence with built-in safeguards had failed, as racial tropisms reassured themselves stronger than ever.

In a way, Mr. Pisani's task has been to try to square the circle. He has been required to deliver within months what the Socialist government has failed to achieve in four years, i.e., to reverse a century and a half of colonial policies. With the added paradox of some-thing combining local emancipation with continued French influence.

For the past two decades, French strategists have seen this former penal colony as a necessary component of France's nuclear

deterrent and presence in the Pacific Ocean — a dubious claim but a convenient veil over less glorious vested interests. At first glance, the "Rock" — as New Caledonia's main island is called — is a mere leftover "imperial confetti" tucked away between Vanuatu, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, and its main city, the redoubt of Noumea, a pricey window of France in the South Pacific. Economically, the place is a nonsense. Nine tenths of the territory are given to either extensive cattle raising by some 800 "poor white" ranchers on the ranges or to the barren and dole economy of Melanesians in the main island valley reserves and on the flat, small outer islands. Wealth, concentrated basically in Noumea with the bulk of the non-Kanak population, has stemmed from three sources: local nickel (the "Rock" is the third biggest producer in the world after Canada and the Soviet Union), trade monopolies with the metropolis, and heavy metropolitan subsidies and salaries. The first two especially have fattened the old elite. The third is breeding a bloated urban middle class and incidentally ensuring a high cost of living.

The race reef insulates the Kanaks, the indigenous Melanesian population, which numbers about 65,000 from the non-Kanaks: some 52,000 "European" settlers and some 28,000 "others" (other South Pacific Islanders, Vietnamese, and French Caribbean

islanders) who side with the whites. This imbalance has been achieved by the "faire du blanc" (nurture whites) policy of encouraging colonial migration to reduce the Kanaks to a minority in their own land, under various Gaullist and neo-Gaullist governments in the 1970s.

Politically, few whites favour Kanak-dry independence. The political spectrum among non-Kanaks goes from moderate conservative to extreme right, with predominance of local neo-Gaullists under the RPCR led by Senator Jacques Lafleur. A fringe of ultra-rightists clamour for independence. Rhodesia-style, their loud rhetoric, if nothing else, is useful to the RPCR to scare the Socialist-cum-Kanak

On Jan. 11, a young white rancher, Yves Tual, was shot dead. Assuming the murderer was a Kanak (which has yet to be proved), hundreds of whites went on the rampage in Noumea streets. Within 48 hours, so-called sharpshooters of a gendarme elite force killed Kanak leader, Eloi Mac'horo, and an aide, Marcel Nonnaro, in what appeared to many as cold-blooded murder.

For their part, the Kanaks are divided into a multitude of tribes

(whose socio-cultural divisions have been formalised, even institutionalised, by the colonial administration). A majority of them are pro independence, around the FNLCs of "provisional government" president Jean-Marie Tjibaou (a sociologist and former vicar) and several more radical splinter groups. Yet how large a majority is unknown.

After May 1981, the new French left-wing government played for time to carry out essential local reforms (especially an all-important programme of land restitution to the Kanaks), formable Kanak administrators, and try to exploit political differences among the anti-independence majority. Somehow the initial impetus had slackened by 1983. As it became increasingly clear that the Socialists may well face an upset in the 1986 French general elections, the Kanak front stepped up its demand for independence — now while the RPCR stalled and undertook to recover full control of local institutions. This it achieved in November 1984 through the territorial assembly elections which were boycotted by the FNLCs. It was to break the ensuing deadlock that Mr. Pisani, "the last of the preconsuls", was sent to the island on Dec. 4. One month later, after extensive consultations with all sides, he proposed that after New Caledonia becomes Kanak, France should retain responsibility for the island's national security, currency, justice, transport and communications, and should also offer substantial cooperation for agro-marine-based economic development. To underline French

commitment, he announced the imminent construction of a major military base on the main island. For the planned July referendum, he suggested qualification for all residents of more than three years — a major concession from the FNLCs, which reluctantly agreed to the package.

Various public opinion polls carried out in France throughout January and February show nearly two thirds of the French unwilling to fight over New Caledonia staying French, and a clear majority both approving Mr. Pisani's efforts and thinking the crisis will be solved to everyone's satisfaction within this year — South Syndication Service.

For a few days, it looked as though Mr. Pisani's gamble would succeed in getting moderate non-Kanaks to accept independence with built-in guarantees. But since then events on the ground have pushed both communities to withdraw into their respective shells.

On Jan. 11, a young white rancher, Yves Tual, was shot dead. Assuming the murderer was a Kanak (which has yet to be proved), hundreds of whites went on the rampage in Noumea streets. The less than even-handed attitude of the security forces (now numbering 3380, plus 3000 mil-

itary personnel) was again underlined on Feb. 17, when French gendarmes not only allowed a provocative "picnic" by white ultras to be held in Thio, a Kanak stronghold, but ended up shooting offensive grenades into protesting Kanak crowds.

Various incidents in the past six months have put the total death toll at over 20, overwhelmingly Kanak victims. Unable to match military might, the Kanaks of the FNLCs decided on Feb. 9 on economic destabilisation. Meanwhile the New Caledonia issue has turned into a national problem with the local scene further messed up by the majority-opposition tug of war going on in the metropolis. In a wake of French President Francois Mitterrand's 12-hour visit to the island on Jan. 19, sundry opposition leaders have flown to Noumea (while Caledonian leaders flew one after the other to Paris), only adding locally to the growing polarisation. This tinge and froing centres on a possible solution (that Mr. Mitterrand keeps up his sleeve and opposition leaders want to deny him) to resort to a national referendum of New Caledonia independence under Mr. Pisani's "final conclusions" or some such formula.

Various public opinion polls carried out in France throughout January and February show nearly two thirds of the French unwilling to fight over New Caledonia staying French, and a clear majority both approving Mr. Pisani's efforts and thinking the crisis will be solved to everyone's satisfaction within this year — South Syndication Service.

Smugglers carry gold in the form of 24 carat "biscuits", each weighing 33 oz. These have been found recently, along with several thousand wristwatches, concealed behind wooden planks in the boats which cross the Arabian Sea from Dubai. Some were found in bags submerged in muddy water off the coast, tied to a stake by smugglers to avoid detection.

Gandhi goes for gold in corruption war

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is showing that he means business in his war against corruption, writes John Elliott. Gold and diamond smugglers are finding the going a lot harder.

NEW DELHI — A few weeks after Indian astrologers noted in mid-January that the sun had entered Makar Rashi (the sign of Capricorn) a small wooden boat with a cargo of dates was raided by customs officials off the Bombay coast. Smuggled gold from Dubai worth about \$4 million was seized. The period was astrologically propitious for marriages, after several dark months. The gold was bound for some of India's 300,000 goldsmiths to be turned into bangles, earrings and necklaces for brides who provide most of the demand for the 120 tonnes of gold used in India every year.

Encouraged by an attack on India's black economy launched by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister, and aided by a tip-off, the customs officials raided the boat as part of a sweep that netted smuggled gold worth over \$10 million in the first two weeks of February.

At the same time tax inspectors in Bombay and elsewhere stepped up raids on suspected tax dodgers, especially diamond merchants who import \$1 billion of rough diamonds a year for cutting, polishing and reexport. Some are suspected of concealing up to 60 per cent of their business from the authorities.

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India produces only two or three tonnes of gold a year but needs its 120 tonnes (12 per cent of the world's production) because of its marriage conventions. By tradition, jewellery costing Rs 6,000 to Rs 15,000 (about \$456 to \$1,140) must be bought by a middle-class family to give their daughter security and status.

Gold was also hoarded until rural banking started to develop in recent years and it has been bought to legalise (or launder) black money.

About 50 tonnes of gold a year is recycled from melted down ornaments and jewellery, mostly in the black market to avoid taxation. The rest has to be smuggled from abroad because imports have been banned for 30 years.

This pushes the price of gold in India up well above that abroad and makes smuggling extremely lucrative, especially in the marriage season. When the boats were caught off Bombay last month (February), the average price for 10 grammes in London was the equivalent of Rs 1,251 while in India it was Rs 2,019.

The other main black market clamp-down has been on the diamond merchants who have been hit in Bombay with 30 tax raids in the past six months. Diamonds worth some Rs 40 million to Rs 50 million were seized for inspection and about a quarter are still held.

India is the world's largest diamond cutting and polishing nation. Diamonds are an important foreign exchange earner because of the value added by the processing, which employs 300,000 people. The merchants are putting pressure on the government to agree rules for tax raids. They are

threatening to cancel \$25 million to \$35 million in imports of diamonds for the second time in five weeks.

Other Bombay tax raids in recent weeks include a huge exercise involving 800 inspectors who entered the premises of a property developer and his associates. Businesses raided have included computer companies, building material suppliers, furniture upholsterers, and car body repairers. Stockbrokers' offices may be hit soon.

Mr. Gandhi has started to try to reduce India's booming black economy, estimated by some experts to be almost half as big as the official gross national product, as part of a wide-ranging attack on corruption.

Black money is partially created by corrupt practices, such as the payment of bribes, with protectionist policies. It is also created by concealment of business deals and earnings to avoid taxation. Many businesses run two sets of accounts — one genuine and the other for the tax inspector.

Some funds for smuggling are provided by many of the 3 million Indians working abroad who can obtain higher rates of exchange on the black market for Indian rupees to repatriate to families at home. They can pay their dollars in the U.S. (or elsewhere) to agents of smugglers who use the money to buy gold or other goods. Their families then receive rupees generated by sales of the smuggled goods in India.

Repatriation of funds leads into the black economy in other ways. Several foreign-held equity stakes in Indian companies have changed hands using, it is believed, black money belonging to the non-residents.

A scheme may be launched to persuade people to transfer their black money into the official economy. Much stiffer penalties would be introduced for those who do not comply.

Three years ago black marketers were offered bearer bonds to legalise their wealth. These netted some \$1.7 million, a relatively small amount.

Few people believed then that the attack on black money was permanent because many politicians and civil servants running the economy at that time were themselves corrupt.

The finance ministry has just raised the rewards for informers on smuggling along India's 6,000 kilometres of coastline and 15,000 kilometres land borders from 10 to 20 per cent of the value of goods recovered. Both the customs and tax authorities have large bands of outside informers and also give rewards to staff.

It is generally accepted by both the government and businessmen that the only effective way of dealing with the black economy is to cut back on all types of controls.

For example, gold bullion dealers want the government to face up to reality and legalise some gold imports. They suggest that Indians living abroad could be allowed to send part of their remittances home in gold, and travellers could bring some through customs duty-free. Then there would be less incentive for the date boats from Dubai to hide gold biscuits in their bulwarks. — Financial Times news feature.

Roman letters, modern science: New look at Vesuvius eruption

WASHINGTON — "Of course," wrote Pliny the Younger, "these details are not important enough for history."

Pliny was writing of those terrible days in August, A.D. 79, when he watched from across the Bay of Naples as Mount Vesuvius roared to life, burying the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. His sense of loss was personal: among the victims was his uncle, the Roman naturalist and fleet commander, Pliny the Elder.

But the younger Pliny's descriptions of the cataclysm, including the many details he provided in his letters, were indeed important. They give remarkable geologic clues as to what actually happened at Pompeii and Herculaneum, correlating beautifully with data made possible by new volcanological concepts developed in the 1970s.

Scenario of Destruction

The result is a new interpretation of the historic eruption, a moment-by-moment scenario of how Vesuvius buried the two cities.

Haraldur Sigurdsson, a volcanologist at the University of Rhode Island, formulated the new interpretation after weeks of fieldwork at Pompeii and Herculaneum. It is spelled out in an article in the May, 1984 National Geographic, which also reports on extensive studies of some of the more than 150 skeletons found at Herculaneum since they first were discovered in 1982.

Sigurdsson's scenario is no ivory tower project. Vesuvius, or some other nearby volcano, will strike again.

"The Bay of Naples is a crucible where the African Continent is crumpling into Europe, creating a legacy of earthquakes and volcanoes," writes author Rick Gore. Mr. Gore sought out the oldest

copies of Pliny's Vesuvius letters in the Laurentian Library in Florence, and read the words that, in Latin, first mentioned the source of the trouble:

"It was not clear from which mountain the cloud was rising. Later we knew it was Vesuvius."

Geologic post-mortem

Mr. Sigurdsson, after extensive stratigraphic sampling on the slopes of the mountain, created a detailed geologic post-mortem of what followed. It was backed by studies of the skeletons being examined by anthropologist Sara Biesel.

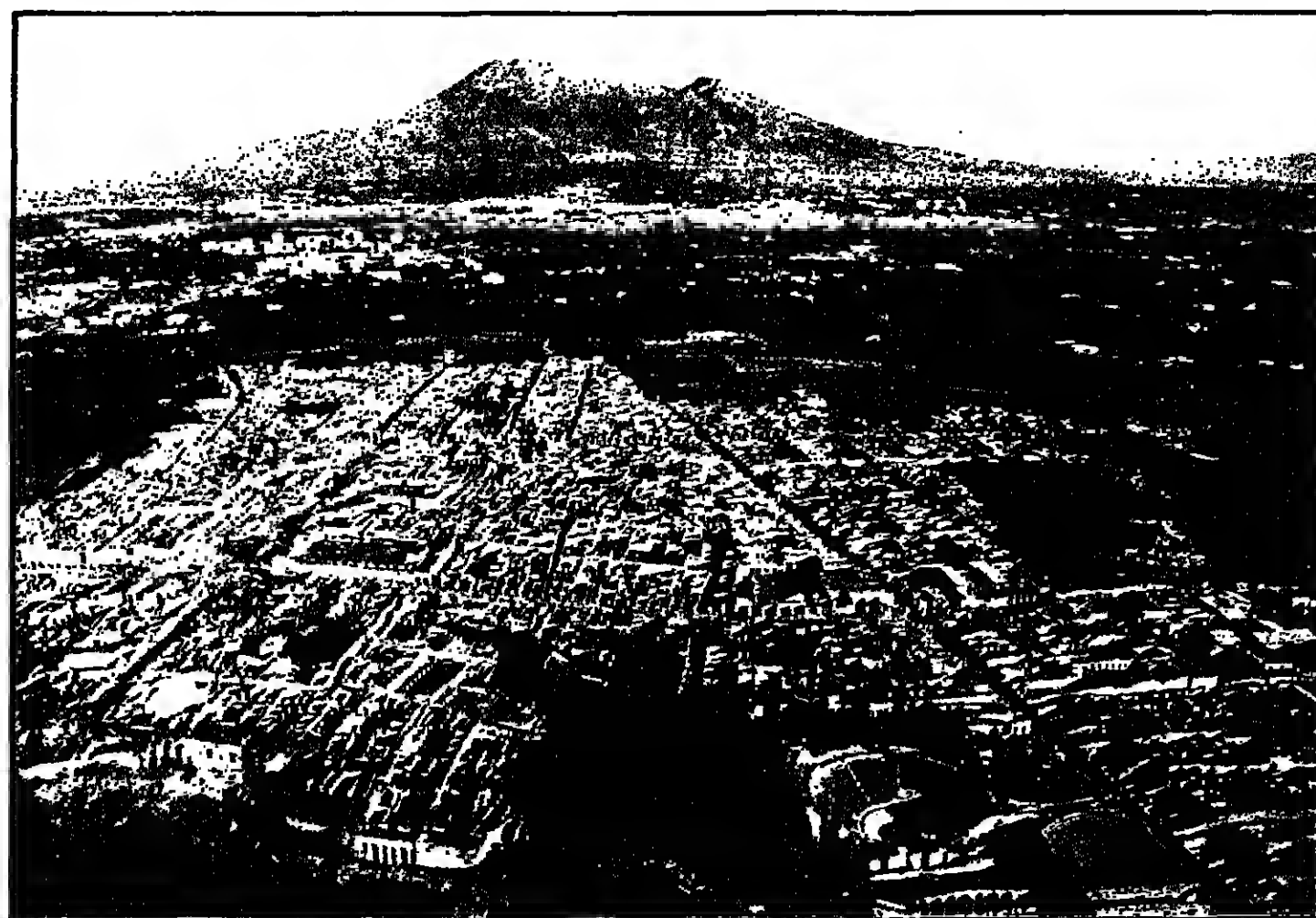
Pompeii was assaulted by ash and pumice that poured from the volcano after a series of minor earthquakes, according to Mr. Sigurdsson.

"Probably the earthquakes became a continuous vibration, or a harmonic tremor," he told Mr. Gore. "Then, I imagine there was a series of small but spectacular steam explosions that opened a crater at the summit."

In the early afternoon of August 24, a tremendous blast occurred that was laden with ash and pumice, creating a huge cloud that darkened the sky and struck Pompeii, covering the city.

As the volcano's energy abated, it could no longer sustain the 12-mile-high eruption column, which began fluctuating like a giant fountain. At the fountain's ebb, enormous quantities of fine ash and pumice collapsed onto the volcano's flanks, becoming glowing avalanches. This was about midnight of Aug. 25.

Earlier scholars, who knew nothing of glowing avalanches or of the bodies buried at Herculaneum, assumed that Herculaneum's population had time to escape as Pompeii was being buried. Mr. Sigurdsson's studies, and the skeletons, have altered



General view of devastated Pompeii (National Geographic photo)

that notion. Herculaneum received little of the ash and pumice shower. But, Mr. Sigurdsson found, three glowing avalanches roared down the slopes before one finally reached into Pompeii. Herculaneum was within their range, and thus it died seven hours before Pompeii.

Pompeii was hit in the early morning of Aug. 25, Mr. Sigurdsson says. That means Herculaneum perished in the middle

of the previous night, explaining the presence of a lamp found with a group of skeletons.

Leaving "fingerprints"

Glowing avalanches divide into two phases that Mr. Sigurdsson terms "surges" and "flows," each leaving stratigraphic fingerprints. Surges become almost frothy as they steam down a slope in an ash-charged mixture of air and fine debris. Flows are denser, hug

the ground, and bear larger rock fragments and pumice made fluid by temperatures as high as 400 degrees Celsius.

The first surge to roll over Herculaneum would have killed everyone, Mr. Sigurdsson told Mr. Gore. Minutes later, the first flow arrived, and later surges and flows over the next few hours buried the city.

In all, Mr. Sigurdsson says, Vesuvius produced at least six

glowing avalanches. The last one, he suspects, was a grand finale, a mammoth, sun-extinguishing cloud.

Pliny the Younger and his companion 20 miles away, saw that cloud, and fled.

"Many besought the aid of the gods," he wrote, "but still more imagined there were no gods left, and the universe was plunged into eternal darkness for evermore." — National Geographic feature.

Rise in U.S. executions stirs controversy

By James Vicini

Reuter

WASHINGTON — A big rise in the number of executions, backed by strong public approval, has left death penalty opponents in the United States with an uphill battle in their struggle for an end to capital punishment.

Since the reintroduction of the death penalty in 1976 after a four-year absence, 39 people have been executed. Death rows across the U.S. now bulge with a record 1,500 condemned and they are being added to at a rate of 250 a year.

Severo have been electrocuted or killed by lethal injection so far this year. The latest was convicted child-killer Johnny Witt, 42, who picked at a last meal of eggs, rolls and coffee before dying in Florida's electric chair on March 6. Twenty-one were put to death last year, after only five in 1983, as courts quashed more and more appeals.

The American Civil Liberties union (ACLU) and other groups have tried to slow the pace of executions. But they face a tough task as opinion polls in recent years have found big public backing for the death penalty, which is sup-

ported by President Reagan.

ACLU crusaders mount vigils under the walls of prisons where executions are due, singing hymns by candle-light while pro-capital punishment groups jeer the condemned man and cheer the electric chair with such chants as "Go, Sparky, Go."

Undaunted, the reformers continue to raise moral and legal objections, arguing that capital punishment may encourage rather than deter serious crimes and stressing that the U.S. is now the only Western industrial land with the death penalty.

"Our job now is to create doubt in people's minds," said Howard Zehr, head of a national Anti-Death Penalty Coalition. Mr. Zehr's group is trying to stir public support to repeal capital punishment laws in all the 37 of America's 50 states that now have them. But a January Gallup poll showed 72 per cent in favour of capital punishment and only 20 per cent against.

The increase in executions comes as many prisoners exhaust the legal appeals they have been pressing since the U.S. Supreme Court reinstated capital punishment.

The court had struck down ex-

isting death penalty laws in 1972 on grounds that their application from one state to another was so arbitrary as to amount to "cruel and unusual punishment."

It reversed its stand when the states began submitting new "guidelines" supposed to make the law fair and consistent.

Executions resumed in 1977 when convicted murderer and self-styled tough Guy Gary Gilmore shunned further appeal, walked before a firing squad in Utah and coolly told the prison chaplain: "Let's do it."

Death penalty foes maintain capital punishment laws are discriminatory because blacks, who make up 12 per cent of the population, account for 42 per cent of prisoners on death row.

But their challenge seems unlikely to get a sympathetic hearing before the Supreme Court, where only two of the nine justices still oppose the death penalty in principle.

The High Court, in denying most recent appeals, is also showing increasing impatience with long delays that used to be common in capital cases. It refused to hear Witt's last plea.

The Reagan administration also promised to make tougher capital

punishment laws a major issue in Congress.

Newly-installed Attorney General Edwin Meese has pledged to give top priority to a proposed federal death penalty law adding treason, espionage, homicide on government property, murder of foreign officials, kidnapping and attempts to assassinate the president to the list of eligible crimes.

At present only aircraft hijacking is a capital offence under federal law jurisdiction.

The bill has strong support in the Republican-run Senate but may have trouble in the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives.

The debate continues on whether executions deter crime. Professor William Bowers of Northeastern University in Boston, author of the book "Legal Homicide", argues that capital punishment has a "brutalising effect" with a slight increase in homicides after executions.

"The deterrence message doesn't come through," he told Reuters. "The execution sends out a message of legal vengeance. Criminals get a message that lethal violence is an appropriate way to respond to people who gravely offend you."

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'Third straight victory over Connors'

Lendl wins Florida tennis title

FORT MYERS, Florida (R) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia hammered in eight aces and used his lob to good advantage Sunday as he beat Jimmy Connors 6-3, 6-2, in the final of the \$325,000 Florida Classic Tennis tournament.

It was the second-seeded Lendl's third straight triumph over Connors, who was seeded first.

Lendl broke Connors serve once in the first set and twice in the second while holding his own service throughout.

Besides serving strongly and employing his powerful groundstrokes effectively, Lendl used the lob as an attacking weapon. He scored twice with lob winners on breakpoints on Connors' service.

"He came in pretty close and took a gamble that I am going to try to pass and he will just slap it down and I saw it," Lendl said. "The second time I just hit it (the lob) and said 'let him get it', but he couldn't."

Lendl broke Connors in the sixth game of the first set to take a 4-2 lead. Then he broke Connors in the third and fifth games in the second to go ahead 4-1. Lendl eventually closed out the match with two aces.

Lendl collected \$50,000 for his

victory, while Connors earned \$25,000.

"I feel that I was hitting well but not with enough sting," Connors said. "Lendl didn't do anything exceptionally well, but he served well and was able to keep the ball in play."

Horvath bags \$50,000 Challenge final

PALM BEACH GARDENS (R) — Third-seeded Kathy Horvath of the United States recovered to beat unseeded Petra Delhees-Jauch of Switzerland 3-6, 6-3, 6-3 Sunday in the controversial final of the \$50,000 Challenge Round Women's Tennis tournament.

The match was marred by foot faults, disputed line calls, over-rulings, warnings by the chair umpire to each player and the replacement of a linesman.

The 26-year-old Delhees-

Jauch, ranked 96th in the world, had upset three seeded players en route to the final and her bid for her first tournament victory.

"I was ahead 6-3, 1-0 and playing much better tennis than she," Delhees-Jauch said. "Then they called foot faults and I started to serve badly. I was tight and I lost concentration."

"Imagine, you play so many games and no foot fault is called. But if you're not from the same country, they call the foot fault and it makes a difference. The same thing happens in my country maybe."

"I should accept this. But I couldn't. And when the ball is so close to the line, I can't believe the call. It makes me nervous," Delhees-Jauch added.

Horvath received \$8,000 while Delhees-Jauch collected \$4,100. The victory also earned Horvath a berth on Friday against Carling Bassett of Canada, a wild-card selection in the \$275,000 Challenge Cup.

The winner joins Chris Evert Lloyd and Pam Shriver of the U.S. and Hans Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia in the four-player event on Saturday and Sunday.

Delhees-Jauch took a 4-0 lead in winning the first set with effective dropshots.

But in the second set she committed four double-faults at 1-1 and then drew a warning for hitting a ball over the fence.

Horvath ultimately won five games in a row for the set. Then from 3-3 in the third set she ran off three straight games while winning 12 of the last 14 points.

Delhees-Jauch obviously became upset when, while leading 30-love in the seventh game, a baseline call was overruled in Horvath's favour.



CROWN PRINCE LEADS POLO TEAM — The Jordanian National Polo team meets today, Tuesday the British Royal Guards Polo team at the Polo Club grounds in Zarga. The British team arrived here Friday and held warm-up exercises for Tuesday's match. The Jordanian team led by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is one of the leading polo teams in the world. Jordan used to participate in polo matches abroad and at home.

Bayern, Everton stand in way of each other's soccer 'treble'

LONDON (R) — Bayern Munich and Everton kept firmly on course this weekend for a unique soccer 'treble' which only one of them can complete.

Bayern's 6-0 win over Fortuna Duesseldorf maintained their two-point lead in the West German Bundesliga while Everton pulled three points clear in the English First Division after a workmanlike 2-1 victory at Southampton.

Both sides are in the semifinals of their domestic cups and also in the last four of the European Cup

Winners' Cup. But their pairing in the European semifinal means only one will still be in line for three trophies at the end of this month.

Unlike three-time European Cup winners Bayern, Everton have never won a European trophy. But they will be concentrating this week on claiming their eighth League title as they take on second-placed Tottenham in London on Wednesday.

Tottenham, who lost 2-0 at home on Saturday to Aston Villa, have been decimated by injuries and Everton, having played one game more, know they must at least draw to maintain their three-point advantage.

Bayern also face a busy week. They play Eintracht Frankfurt in the League on Wednesday and tackle Borussia Moenchengladbach in the semifinal of the West German Cup at the weekend.

The other major Leagues in Western Europe are headed by teams who can concentrate solely on their domestic commitments. Verona increased their lead at

the top of the Italian League to six points thanks to a 1-1 draw with Sampdoria. The leaders profited, as often before this season, from in-fighting between their rivals as Torino were beaten 2-0 by Juventus after goals by Massimo Briacchi and Michel Platini.

Internazionale can now concentrate on their UEFA Cup semifinal against Real Madrid after a shock 2-1 defeat by Udinese pushed them down to fifth position.

Spain's Real edged nearer guaranteeing themselves a place in next year's UEFA Cup by winning 3-0 at Real Sociedad, thanks to goals from Jose Salguero, Emilio Butragueno and Jorge Valdano.

Anderlecht look certain to clinch their first Belgian League title since 1981 after a 2-0 win over Beerschot. They are now nine points clear, having scored 72 goals and conceded only 17.

In the Greek League second-placed Panathinaikos, who play Liverpool in the European Cup semifinal, drew 1-1 with Olympiakos, in third place, to fall three points behind leaders Paok.

Argentina beats Wales

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina Sunday night beat Wales 2-1 in a women's hockey World Cup qualifier — the first encounter between British and Argentine sports teams since the 1982 Falklands (Malvinas) war.

The victory on a last-minute goal left Argentina and Japan topping their pool in the Intercontinental Cup with six points.

The top team in each of the two pools will play the final on April 7 and qualify for the World Cup in Canada next year.

Wales, slow and poor in ball control, took the lead in their first attack. Marita Williams sent in a soft shot from the edge of the circle which deceived goalkeeper Mulhall, a veteran international. Gabriela Liz equalised after 21 minutes, but continuous Argentine attacks stumbled against a tight Welsh defence.

Gabriela Sanchez missed a penalty just on half-time, and Argentina had to wait for Griselda Belmonte to receive a centre alone near the goal to

score the winner in the final minute.

Japan beat Jamaica 3-0, scoring all their goals in the second half after dominating a closely fought game. Jamaica were unlucky not to be awarded a goal after only three minutes when a Japanese defender cleared from behind the line.

In an encounter of poor standards between two newcomers to International Hockey, Paraguay scored their first goal of the tournament on a penalty to beat Uruguay in a close battle.

South Korea trounced weak Switzerland 8-0 to top their pool with an extra game played.

The favourites, the Soviet Union, won their second game by only 2-0 against a calm India who showed good team work and an outstanding midfielder in their captain, Kaur Rajbeer. The Soviets scored both goals in the first 20 minutes, and India failed to score despite fierce attacks in the second half.

Britain plans to ban alcohol sales to curb soccer violence

LONDON (R) — Britain Monday presented tough new laws aimed at curbing soccer hooliganism, including a ban on alcohol sales at some grounds.

The government also announced plans for European consulates to liaise with local authorities on predicted crowd sizes

prior to visits by British teams.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan, the minister responsible for law and order, told a news conference new laws on alcohol in grounds and giving police greater powers to control crowds would be rushed through parliament.

He was speaking after a special meeting of ministers and football officials chaired by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who stepped in after a string of violent incidents involving English football fans in Britain and Europe.

Environment Secretary (minister) Patrick Jenkin, who also attended the meeting, said England's Football Association (FA) had agreed on a plan to improve security at sports grounds.

The steps include the installation of more effective fences around pitches and an introduction of closed circuit television to help identify offenders, he said.

Lopes, Sly win 10-km race

NEW ORLEANS (R) — Carlos Lopes of Portugal, the Olympic men's marathon champion, won the Crescent City Classic 10-kilometre race Saturday in 28 minutes and 16 seconds.

Britain's Wendy Sly, the Olympic silver medalist in the women's 3,000 metres in Los Angeles, finished first among the women in 32 minutes and 8 seconds.

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Bids are due no later than May 21, 1985 at 12:00 noon Jordan local time. Each tender document costs JD 200 nonrefundable.

Eng. M.S. Kellani
President
Water Authority

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3 - 6 p.m.

Written applications are being accepted for the

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Accurate typing and legible hand-writing a necessity; applicants should speak English, French and Arabic.

Please submit resume to the Canadian Embassy, Shmeisani, P.O. Box 815403

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<p>MOVIES</p>	<p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-44280 677420</p> <p>FATHERS' DAY (Colour) Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN Tel: 22117</p> <p>JAKIE SHAN'S SECOND ROUND (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155</p> <p>THE TERMINATOR (Colour) 3:30 8:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573</p> <p>THE BORDER Jack Nicholson 3:30 6:15 8:30 10:30 p.m. Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p>Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117</p> <p>1- DEVIL LEOPARD 2- OCTOPUS (Colour) Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198</p> <p>HEROES' LAND (Colour) Performances: 12-3-5-8-8</p>	<p>*** Cine Theatre *** Philadelphia *** FEELS LIKE OLD TIMES *** Shows at 3:30 6:30 8:30 10:15 TEL: 34944-34149 ***</p>
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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2310/20	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3635/45	Canadian dollars
	3.0905/25	West German marks
	3.4870/4900	Dutch guilders
	2.6170/6210	Swiss francs
	62.18/23	Belgian francs
	9.4200/4500	French francs
	1972.0/5.0	Italian lire
	251.70/90	Japanese yen
	8.9550/9650	Swedish crowns
	8.9325/9425	Norwegian crowns
	11.0400/0500	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	318.00/320.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mixed in quiet trading with the steeper performance of the dollar attracting some buying interest among U.S. favourites, dealers said.

Two positive economic forecasts by the Confederation of British Industry and the London Business School helped sentiment but operators tended to keep to the sidelines prior to the Easter holiday week-end.

The FTSE 100 share index at 1430 GMT was up 1.9 at 1,278.9. ICI returned to 762 having initially dipped to 746. Glaxo firmed 3p to 1,088 after 1,075 and Jaguar gained 4p to 300. Gold shares eased with the bullion price while North Americans were mixed.

Government bonds eased up to 3/4 point in the longer end as sterling returned to Friday's level of 77.2 after 77.7 in trade weighted terms, but turnover was light.

Oils were mostly steady around Friday's levels but New London Oil rose 25p to 210 against a striking price of 175p in first time dealings. Banks gained up to 5p and in higher insurances Sun Life gained 10p to 827.

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUES. APRIL 2, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening when you would be wise to get into the various details of the plan of action you decided upon the past two days, which were so good for developing new ideas.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Ideal day for handling duties at hand and finishing them nicely. Early reach more accord with co-workers so that you speed up work.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A good day and evening for recreation in the company of good friends and family. Put some fine creative project to work.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get home affairs improved so that you can have more beauty and harmony there in the days ahead.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Do whatever will improve your finances and they become more efficient and profitable. Later make those important calls.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Forget about being so generous with others today and do whatever will build up your bank account considerably.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A day when you find it easy to have everything well organized around you as you would like it to be.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Come to the right decision about private affairs and you make the future brighter for yourself.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A good day to pursue personal goals that mean a great deal to you, and also get advice from experts. Get together with friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Concentrating upon outside tasks and handling them more efficiently is wise now, and you can get excellent results.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 30) Sort out your ambitions and go after them in a positive way, and make as many new contacts as you can.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 31 to Feb. 19) A good day to get into business affairs, make collections if possible, and pay bills that are pressing.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be patient with an associate so that you can come to a meeting of minds. A situation arises that sheds light on a puzzling issue.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will do very well in any profession that requires precision and neatness. Be sure to give courses in psychology that will better fit your progeny for handling other persons and understanding them better, also. There is much willpower and ability here.

THE Daily Crossword by Mary Cae Whitten

ACROSS

- Leave the job
- Talent
- Maat
- Ravel
- Facility
- Diva's song
- Sun disk
- Animal attendants
- Chin adornment
- Oval
- NYC subway
- Diatribe
- mark
- Nicholson film
- Talk plan
- sure in
- Memory
- lie's command
- Shrewd
- pro nobis
- Past plane
- Total abbr.
- John — Passos
- More serene
- Eng. bar
- Curved molding
- Island, NY
- Imprecise condition
- Er
- Attorney's concern
- In that place
- Eastern region
- Representing two factions
- Dollars for quarters
- "Thanks —!"
- Garret
- Tetford
- Thorny flower
- Holiday log
- Where Greek met Greek

DOWN

- Bag
- "Do — others"
- Think tank
- Type of anniversary
- Geographical dictionary
- Workers' grp.
- Ziegfeld
- Give shelter
- Wise
- Kind of school
- Tunes
- Scratch out
- Scream
- Most senior
- Spout
- Pair
- It's statesman
- Ol' time
- segment
- "— comes back to me..."
- Baseballer Mel
- Court figure
- America
- Positive answers
- Hospital
- Epstein
- Jug handle
- "Educating —"
- 58 Erwin of old films
- 50 Ski lift
- Hawaiian town
- Be sickly
- Grand poetry
- Flogged
- Computer data
- "— boy!"
- Erwin of old films
- Be sickly

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

- ARCADE
- YAMAHA
- BADE
- BOULEVARD
- ONLY
- ISLAND
- RECEPTOR
- SEBASTIAN
- REBELLION
- ESP
- BYA
- DOSE
- CHIEF
- ANDOR
- GAIRIE
- STEAM
- BOIE
- HUTS
- LEAVE
- RASP
- TIRE
- PASSER
- ANTS
- TATTOO
- TRACED
- ARMS
- SILLY
- YRS
- GEORGE
- DEAD
- PIEWEE
- UNSTEADY
- ARMED
- MOVIE
- GUINIED
- USERS
- YEN
- ASSETS

DOWN

- Salary
- and upwards
- Flipped
- Whistle
- Wag
- "— boy!"
- Erwin of old films
- Be sickly
- Grand poetry
- Flogged
- Computer data
- "— boy!"
- Erwin of old films
- Be sickly

Dollar fools analysts

LONDON (R) — The dollar made April fools of market analysts Monday, coming back strongly when most of them had predicted further falls.

In the Far East earlier the dollar touched a low of 3.0350 marks, a level not seen since early December, with traders speculating that it would soon drop below three marks, a chart point likely to trigger further selling pressure.

But instead it recovered sharply to open in London at 3.0865 and gained another pfennig in morning trading before easing slightly to 3.0910 marks at the Frankfurt fix. It later moved up to more than 3.11 marks.

Sterling opened at \$1.2350 but struggled to stay above 1.23 and fell back to \$1.2345.

Dealers here described trading as highly nervous and erratic, with the dollar's recovery based on genuine demand from operators who had held off in expectation of a lower price.

Some said the underlying sentiment against the dollar might eventually take it down as far as 2.85 marks, but that short-term trends were hard to predict.

"It's anybody's guess what will happen to the dollar this week," one dealer said.

Gold eased as the dollar rose and was fixed at \$3.24.65 an ounce compared with Friday's close of \$3.20.25.

Kuwait says barter deals threaten OPEC

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Oil Minister Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah has voiced concern over OPEC countries' use of barter deals to sell oil, saying they posed the gravest threat to the organisation.

The Arabic daily Al Watan Monday carried a call by him to the Gulf Arab states in OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) to set an example to the rest of the group by avoiding such deals.

Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest producer, is reported to be close to finalising an oil-for-arms deal with France.

Informed Arab sources in Paris have said the deal could entail delivery of 77 million barrels of oil in part payment for the purchase of over 40 Mirage-2000 combat planes.

Sheikh Ali forecast a stable market over the second half of the year if OPEC members adhered to official prices and their production quotas, and refrained from barter deals or under-the-table price discounts.

He said the barter system posed the gravest threat to OPEC, adding certain countries, which he did not name, were considering widening the use of barter trade in oil sales.

Saudi Arabia was widely reported last July to have arranged an oil-for-aircraft barter deal with Boeing and Rolls-Royce, said to involve 36 million barrels of oil.

Pakistan starts new phase in Islamic banking

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's drive to reorganise banking along Islamic lines entered its second phase Monday as banks switched to an interest-free system for all new personal loans.

Pakistanis seeking a mortgage or a car loan will now have to choose among several alternative arrangements meant to abolish the charging or paying of interest, which Islamic scholars brand as a sin.

All corporate loans were switched to a so-called profit-and-loss sharing basis on Jan. 1 in the first step towards the most far-reaching "Islamisation" of the

banking sector in any Muslim country.

Savings accounts are due to follow suit on July 1, when the gradual change-over will be finished and officially no more interest will exist.

Islamic economic theorists have devised several alternatives to interest, which the Koran bans, and banks have singled out "Muraabah" or mark-up as the simplest to use.

Banks have other alternatives like hire purchase, leasing, buy-back arrangements and rent sharing, none of which have been widely tested so far.

Arab Bank boosts profits to JD 24.5m

By Samir Ghawi
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Arab Bank Limited achieved noticeable progress during 1984 as it recorded a net profit of JD 24.5 million for distribution as divided to its shareholders and allocation to reserves compared to JD 22.2 million the bank collected in 1983.

The bank's 55th annual report for the year ending on Dec. 31, 1984, highlighted that each JD 100 of the average assets produced JD 14.3 in gross earnings as against JD 12.5 in 1983.

Moreover, controllable administrative expenses accounted for 12.6 per cent of the net revenue (after deduction of interest and taxes) in 1984, down from 25.5 per cent posted in the previous year, the bank's report showed.

The bank maintained its renewed conservative policy by allocating JD 16.8 million of its 1984 profits to various reserve accounts while distributing JD 7.7 million to shareholders noting that each JD 100 of shareholder's equity at the beginning of 1984 produced a net profit after tax of JD 21.4 of which JD 14.675 went to the reserves and JD 6.725 was paid out in dividends.

The dividend to be paid on April 29 is equal to JD 3,500 per share, an equivalent of 35 per cent of the nominal share value which is JD 10,000.

Detailing the bank's operations, the report revealed that at the end of 1984 net interest (interest received less interest paid) totalled JD 36.2 million, commissions JD 11.8 million, exchange income JD 12.1 million, income from securities JD 15 million and other income JD 6.3 million.

As a result, the gross income amounted to JD 81.4 million compared to JD 66.5 million posted in the previous year due to a net interest of JD 35.9 million, commissions of JD 10.5 million, exchange income of JD 9.2 million, income from securities of JD 9.4 million and other income of JD 1.5 million.

The balance sheet of the bank as of Dec. 31, 1984, stood at a total of JD 3,782 million compared to JD 3,560 million as of Dec. 31, 1983.

The balance sheet total includes JD 686.6 million (JD 710.1 million in 1983) of guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loans for JD 140 million, JD 503 million and JD 44 million respectively. The report noted that these items fell for the third consecutive year because of the persistent effects of the economic stagnation during the last few years.

Also included in the balance sheet total are JD 109.3 million (JD 92.5 million in 1983) of reserves and undivided profits, the JD 7.7 million dividends to be distributed and the JD 22.0 million authorised and fully-paid-up capital.

Other liabilities/assets not shown on the grid are acceptances for JD 17.9 million (JD 16.1 million in 1983); premises, furniture and equipment (less depreciation) for JD 20.2 million and other assets for JD 15 million, 55 per cent up on the 1983 figure.

Although the bank did not give a comparable breakdown for the deposits in previous years, it reported JD 267 million in current accounts, JD 97 million in savings and JD 1.4 billion in fixed deposits the total of which at the end of 1984 was 8.4 per cent up on the previous year.

The bank noted that although it is its practice to write off bad debts from the profit and loss account each year, it has allocated internal reserves that are big enough to cover any losses. However the bank did not elaborate on the details of the lapse amounts it described as "other income", "other assets" and "other expenses" which, for example, amounted to JD 27.8 million (JD 21.2 million in 1983) out of total expenses reported at JD 56.9 million (JD 44.3 million) which included JD 18.8 million (JD 17.7 million) in salaries; JD 8.3 million (JD 4.1 mil-

lion) in taxes and JD 2.0 million (JD 1.4 million) in depreciation. The bank stressed its belief that reorganising non-Jordanian banks should be at least 51 per cent is not consistent with the interests of the country. Moreover, the bank saw this measure as impotune, coming at a time when the Jordanian economy is moving at a slackened pace, with remittances from abroad at a low level and with the capital market experiencing difficulties that are only but too obvious.

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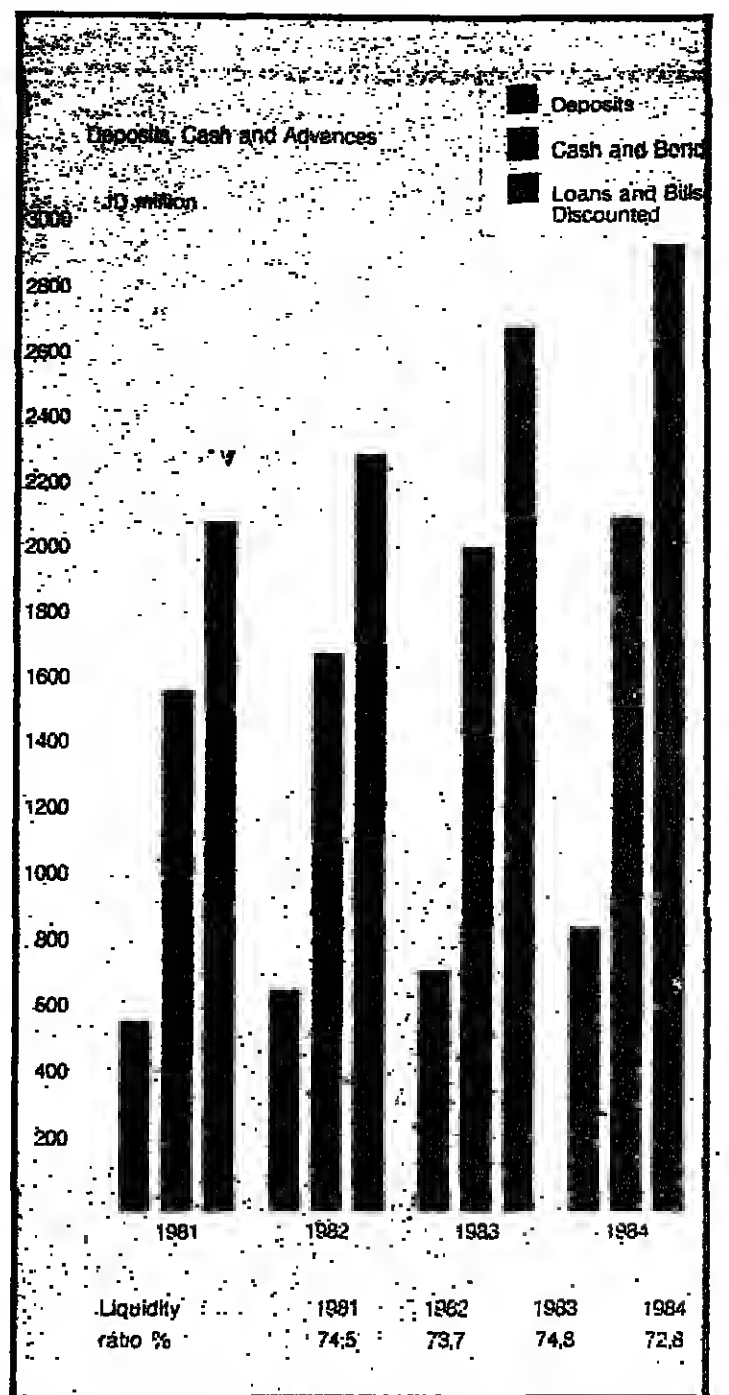
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Poland imposes further price rises

WARSAW (R) — The Polish authorities imposed the second round of price rises within a month Monday despite the opposition of officially-sponsored trade unions and the banned Solidarity labour movement.

Coal and coke charges rose by 20 per cent, electricity by 22 per cent and natural gas by 23 to 32 per cent in the latest attempt by General Wojciech Jaruzelski's government to ease the burden of subsidies on the economy.

Prices for bread, flour, rice, tea and some dairy products rose on March 4 by 30 to 50 per cent. They were the first such rises for 13 months and reports in the underground Solidarity press said they had caused brief stoppages in factories.

Solidarity chairman Mr. Lech Walesa and the union's clandestine leadership have called on workers to protest to managers at their plants about the latest increases.

The new officially-sanctioned unions, set up after the suppression of Solidarity under martial law in December 1981, have not urged protests by evidence has emerged to suggest that they put up forceful resistance to the price rises.

An article prepared for the March 16/17 edition of the Communist Party newspaper Gazeta Robotnicza, but which was censored, explains how union leader Mr. Alfred Miodowicz and his colleagues demanded an immediate meeting with General Jaruzelski when on March 1, the government informed them it wished to increase prices in three stages — in March, this month and June.

Gazeta Robotnicza is the newspaper for the southwestern cities of Jelenia Gora, Legnica, Wroclaw and Walbrzych and has a wide readership among workers.

According to the article, a proof copy of which is circulating in Warsaw, the union request was initially turned down, but it then

won an agreement to meet General Jaruzelski on March 5.

At the talks, the government agreed to defer a 10 to 15 per cent rise in meat prices from June to July, it said. The unionists also won concessions that coal prices should rise by 20 instead of 30 per cent.

Big U.S. firms merge

NEW YORK (R) — Two American hospital firms have agreed to one of the largest mergers in U.S. history outside the oil industry, giving the combined companies a market value of a \$6.6 billion.

The merger between Hospital Corporation of America (HCA), the largest U.S. hospital management chain, and the American Hospital Supply Corporation, the largest distributor of hospital supplies, was unanimously approved on Saturday by directors of both companies and announced Sunday.

Both companies, which will continue operating as separate units, had combined assets in 1984 of \$7 billion, with revenues of \$7.6 billion and after-tax profits of \$535 million.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

"Your horoscope says if you don't take me out tonight

1 stone thrown before S. African police opened fire, officer says

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (Agencies) — A police officer testified Monday he saw one stone thrown by a crowd of black marchers before he ordered his men to open fire on the approaching crowd, killing 19 people.

Lt. Johan William Fouché's testimony at an inquiry into the March 21 shootings appeared to contradict the government's version that police opened fire only after they were surrounded and pelted with stones and petrol bombs.

Sgt. L. Fouché said he gave orders to shoot because "I believe my men and I would definitely be overrun and killed if I didn't give the order to fire."

Lt. Fouché was testifying on the fourth day of the inquiry in Uitenhage, the white industrial centre outside the Indian Ocean city of Port Elizabeth, near Uitenhage's Langa township where the shootings occurred.

Newspapers have quoted black witnesses to the Uitenhage shootings as challenging Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange's version that police opened fire on the crowd only after the marchers refused orders to disperse and police were "suddenly surrounded and pelted with stones, sticks and other missiles, including petrol bombs."

Witness Officer Jacobus Wouter Penz, second in command below Lt. Fouché at the scene, testified last week he saw no petrol bombs thrown and that the blacks who had circled behind the armoured vehicles did not form a major obstacle to a retreat if Lt. Fouché had ordered.

Lt. Fouché told provincial supreme court Judge Donald Kanemeyer: "The first stone was thrown before the shooting, and then I shot a man who was about

to throw a stone and then many stones were thrown at us."

He said there were no injuries to his 19-man police unit who blocked the crowd's path in two armoured vehicles on a road leading from Langa toward the white town. Marchers have been quoted as saying they were going to a funeral in Uitenhage's other black township, but Penz said residents were informed the funeral had been banned and would not take place.

Asked by a lawyer for the government to assess the crowd's intention, Lt. Fouché replied: "I gained the impression the crowd was on its way to the white residential area of Uitenhage."

One killed in clashes

Meanwhile one black man died when police opened fire with shotguns, rubber bullets and tear gas to disperse crowds in a black township after the funeral of four people killed in earlier unrest, South African police said Monday.

Eyewitnesses said 10 people were injured in the clashes Sunday at townships near Port Elizabeth on the Indian Ocean. Police said they had found no injured.

The victim was certified dead after he was taken to hospital, a police spokesman said.

In fresh overnight unrest, a furniture van was hijacked on a main road near Port Elizabeth and set alight, causing 100,000 rand (\$50,000) of damages, the spokesman added.

Shanty homes in local townships were burned down and sporadic stoning of police patrols and private cars continued, he added.

Earlier Sunday, the South African army was called in to help police try to prevent rioting in townships around Port Elizabeth and nearby Uitenhage. Eyewitnesses said soldiers manned roadblocks and patrolled with police in armoured vehicles.

The use of the army Sunday followed a crackdown on political dissent on Friday when 29 opposition groups, including the two-million-strong United Democratic Front (UDF), South Africa's biggest anti-apartheid organisation, were forbidden to meet in the eastern Cape for three months.

Military experts said troops had been put on stand-by but not used during nationwide unrest in 1976 in which about 575 people died. They had since helped police in riot control.

Seven thousand soldiers marched into Sebokeng black township last year to back up police conducting house-to-house searches after widespread rioting. But the use of the army in a civil disturbance was sharply criticised here and abroad.

Adriaan Vlok, deputy minister of both defence and law and order, told Reuters by telephone from Pretoria Sunday that the troops were assisting the police under a long-standing arrangement but declined to give details.

More than 300 blacks have died in 13 months of disturbances which began with complaints by blacks over their education.

A new constitution which came into force in September, giving Indians and coloured mixed-race citizens a junior role in government but excluding blacks,

gave the unrest new impetus.

Soviets blame U.S.

The Soviet Union on Sunday blamed the United States and other Western states for what it called "the crimes of the racist regime" in South Africa and demanded effective action from all states to abolish apartheid.

The Official News Agency TASS said in a statement — a seldom-used form believed to reflect top-level Kremlin policy — that recent riots in South Africa attested to a deep crisis in the apartheid system there.

TASS said the violence in South Africa and the arrest on what it called "trumped-up charges of 'high treason'" against democratic leaders indicated any reforms pursued by Pretoria had not eased the lot of blacks in South Africa.

"The essence of the system of apartheid remains unchanged and runs counter to the basic interest of masses of people," TASS said. It further charged that South Africa continued despite international condemnation to pursue what it called "state terrorism" in Mozambique and Angola, arming anti-government forces in those states.

"Responsibility for those actions of the South African racists fully rests also with the imperialist circles, those of the United States in the first place, which continue to actively cooperate with the regime of the Republic of South Africa, thereby encouraging it to continue the policy of apartheid and aggression," TASS said.

It then referred to what it said was a March 12 United Nations resolution urging the South African government to eliminate apartheid and demanded this be fulfilled.



WAITING TO VOTE: Salvadorians line up to vote in an eastern suburb of San Salvador for the fourth round of elections in three years (AP Laser photo)

India, France to launch atomic energy projects, scientist says

NEW DELHI (R) — India, one of the developing world's most advanced states in nuclear technology, is to launch joint atomic energy projects with France, a top Indian scientist said Monday.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency quoted Raja Ramanna, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, as telling an Indo-French seminar on nuclear energy in Bombay that fast breeder reactors would be a major area for cooperation.

"India would like to strengthen the bonds of cooperation with France in the coming years," he said.

In 1983 France started supplying India with enriched uranium for a U.S.-built reactor at Tarapur in western India after the United States cut off supplies because India refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

India, which exploded a nuclear device in 1974, has described the treaty as "discriminatory" but insists its nuclear programme is for peaceful purposes only.

PTI also quoted Georges Vendryes, senior adviser to the chairman of the French Atomic Energy Commission, as telling the

seminar his country wanted to further its collaboration with India.

Mr. Vendryes said fast breeder reactors (FBR) would form a major part of France's future nuclear programme. It had a 233 megawatt FBR functioning in 1973 and had a 1200 MW FBR in the final stage of commissioning now, he said.

India has said it plans to boost its nuclear output to 10,000 MW by 2000 at a cost of \$11.5 billion, much of it from FBRs, up from 700 MW in 1983/84 year to March.

Shivraj Patil, minister of state for atomic energy, told parliament last week India was one of the few countries in the world which could design, construct and operate nuclear reactors without external help.

Mr. Ramanna told the seminar India and France both started their nuclear energy programmes from scratch and developed their own capabilities in the entire fuel cycle.

Diplomats who asked not to be identified said cooperation in such a sensitive area showed India was taking a pragmatic view of a major spy scandal which broke in January.

The French deputy military attaché in Delhi left India and the French ambassador was recalled in the wake of the scandal, which is reported to have involved the supply of Indian secrets abroad.

Meanwhile Indian Defence Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao Monday met the Soviet Union's military leadership for talks which diplomats expected to centre on Indian purchases of Soviet weaponry.

Mr. Rao met Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Sergei Sokolov and his deputy Marshal Vasily Petrov as well as Moscow's chief of Staff Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev.

The business side of their discussions was reflected in the presence of Moscow's chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Relations, Mikhail Sergeichik.

Mr. Rao is the latest in a line of Indian defence ministers to visit Moscow over the past three years.

A visit to New Delhi last year by Marshal Sokolov's predecessor Dmitry Ustinov resulted in a wide range of arms deals under which Moscow agreed to sell India advanced fighter and troop transport aircraft and electronic equipment.

Survey predicts victory for Duarte

SAN SALVADOR (R) — President Jose Napoleon Duarte has won a badly-needed majority in El Salvador's National Assembly, according to election predictions issued by a private survey.

Leftist rebels launched attacks in the capital and several other towns in attempts to disrupt Sunday's voting.

But a survey by the Miami-based Spanish International Network (SIN), which accurately forecast Mr. Duarte's victory in last year's presidential election, said his Christian Democratic Party had won 32 of the assembly's 60 seats.

SIN said the Christian Democrats had taken eight seats from minor parties. "His right-wing opponents would maintain their

strength with 22 seats.

As the polls closed, large parts of the capital were blacked out and reports began to circulate of heavy fighting in the north of the country.

Military officials had earlier reported sporadic rebel attacks in 10 towns and in the capital, where guerrillas opened fire briefly near the cathedral just after mass, wounding a passer-by.

Official results of the elections for the assembly and the country's 262 mayors were expected to trickle in through the night.

Some of the 140 foreign observers in the country for the elections estimated the turnout of voters at 45 per cent, compared with 80 per cent in last year's presidential ballot.

They blamed the low turnout on voters' apathy rather than on guerrilla attempts to disrupt the poll — the fourth elections in three years.

"They are just tired of elections and empty campaign promises," said one diplomat acting as an observer.

Mr. Duarte needs to win a majority to push through the assembly reforms aimed at ending the five-year-old civil war which has killed more than 50,000 people.

The right-wing coalition linking the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) and the National Conciliation have been blocking Mr. Duarte's planned concessions to the left and have opposed his efforts to pursue peace talks with the rebels.

Landslide kills 37 in Indonesia

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — A landslide killed 37 people and left 25 others missing in the village of Mekar Jaya in Garut, 225 kilometres south west of Jakarta, the newspaper Suara Karya reported Monday.

The report said 23 houses were buried and more than 20 other people were injured in the landslide Saturday, which followed incessant heavy rain in the western part of Java over the past week.

District authorities said 65 people had been evacuated to safer places.

Wellington determine to keep Soviets out of S. Pacific

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — The Soviet Union should be kept out of the South Pacific to maintain the international balance of power, according to a top-level defence review submitted Monday to the New Zealand cabinet.

A summary of the paper, released to the press, warned the Soviet Union not to try to take advantage of the current differences between the partners in the Australia, New Zealand, United States (ANZUS) defence alliance.

New Zealand's ban on nuclear-powered or armed warships has caused the United States to downgrade its defence cooperation with New Zealand.

The defence assessment recommended that the government continue to regard ANZUS as the nation's ultimate defence shelter.

Pakistani premier pledges restoration of judicial powers

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — New Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo pledged Sunday night his government soon would restore the powers of an independent judiciary, an act he termed essential for citizen's fundamental rights.

"Freedom of the judiciary is very important for the basic rights of the citizens of a state," Mr. Junejo said in his first nationwide address since assuming office March 23. "Judiciary does not compete with legislature and administration, but it provides them protection."

In his address, broadcast on radio and television, Mr. Junejo said the constitutional powers of the judiciary — suspended during 7 and a half years of martial law — would be restored as soon as possible. He did not specify a date.

Mr. Junejo said the period of martial law was drawing to a close, with democratic reforms gradually

replacing military rule. He said a free and independent judicial branch would protect Pakistan's constitution and laws, as well as safeguard the integrity of democratic institutions.

"The transitional period is very crucial, and it is now the first and foremost duty of every Pakistani to strengthen democratic institutions, which are the bulwark of a democratic government," he added.

He congratulated President Zia Ul Haq for holding what he described as "free and fair elections" in Pakistan and honouring the verdict of the people by taking interest in establishing democratic institutions and handing over power to elected representatives.

Mr. Junejo said his government would be a non-party government.

Referring to the demand for the revival of political parties in and out of parliament, Mr. Junejo said

he recognised the role of parties in political life, but indicated he didn't believe Pakistan was ready for multi-party politics.

"But in Pakistan the process has just started after a lapse of eight years and the elected representatives of the people would decide the issue of revival of political parties at an appropriate time," he added.

Mr. Junejo said he does not harbour "grudges" against the opposition parties and their boycott of recent parliamentary elections. "We want that they should also step forward and join the caravan so that all should be united, work together, and become a tower of strength to each other," he said.

On the issue of bribery in government circles, he acknowledged that before becoming prime minister, he himself had to give bribes.

He urged government servants to give up this habit of bribery.

"I am determined to eradicate this curse and request the elected representatives to work to uproot bribery," he added.

He said his government would always endeavour to maintain good relations and increase cooperation with neighbouring countries, particularly India.

Pakistanis elected a 217-member National Assembly on Feb. 25. But political parties were banned, opposition politicians were forbidden to hold rallies and only the names of candidates personally approved by Gen. Zia appeared on the ballots. Hundreds of Gen. Zia's political opponents were rounded up just before the balloting, and what was left of the opposition boycotted the polls.

Gen. Zia subsequently named Mr. Junejo prime minister, and the new National Assembly unanimously ratified the appointment.

COLUMN

2 killed over teasing of girls

NEW DELHI (R) — Two men, including a police sub-inspector, were killed in a gunbattle over the teasing of girls in the north Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said Monday. It said police confronted a group of men who were teasing girls at a village fair on Saturday and extorting money from a shop. A shootout followed and one of the men and the policeman were killed. Four people have been arrested and a magisterial inquiry ordered into the incident, it said.

Skin diver survives 18 hours at sea

WELLINGTON (R) — A skin diver swept out into the strait between New Zealand's north and south islands by a strong rip tide crawled ashore after more than 18 hours in choppy seas, Rosemary Keating, 21, of Wellington, was separated from her companion and carried six to eight kilometres out into the Cook Strait. After sunset the wind changed and jebegan taking her back to land, where she staggered ashore about 7 a.m. During her ordeal she failed to attract the attention of three passing ferries, a small boat, and a helicopter searching for her. "I made this sort of plan with God," she said at her parents' home. "I'll kick and get back to shore and you look after the sharks." "It worked."

Thieves seize Louvre cash

PARIS (R) — Thieves snatched 1.3 million francs (\$130,000) in cash from the Louvre Museum recently, police said. They said the gang, apparently using a master-key, walked into the accounts office during the lunch break and made off with bags containing banknotes ready to be banked. Nearly three million people visit the Louvre each year, about 7,000 daily.

India tightens rules to stop bogus marriages

NEW DELHI (R) — The Indian government has ordered a tightening of regulations to prevent Indian women being married to Arabs who later abandoned them, parliament was told. Maragatham Chandrasekhar, minister of state for social and women's welfare, said the authorities had been instructed to be more vigilant in issuing passports to Indian women married to foreigners and in screening people from Gulf countries who filed sponsorship declarations. "The bonafides of the husbands, the age of the girls, are scrutinised to detect bogus cases," she said. She was replying to three parliamentarians who quoted newspaper reports saying poor parents were enticed into marrying their daughters, mostly minors, to unscrupulous people from Gulf countries.

16-year-old travels world on credit card

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — A 16-year-old West German boy travelled the world with a credit card sent to him after he claimed to be a 41-year-old with five houses and a yearly income of 50,000 marks (\$15,800). Police said that soon after receiving the card this year the Frankfurt boy flew for holidays in London, Paris, Rio de Janeiro and Hamburg. He stayed in top-class hotels and bought expensive jewellery, later sold for cash. The cost of his spree is put at about 40,000 marks (\$12,650), though it is likely to be higher because the airline tickets have not yet been found, according to the police. The boy was arrested in a Hamburg hotel after a porter became suspicious at the title of doctor on the credit card and rang the credit company.

Contraceptive-in-beer rumours scotched

NAIROBI (R) — Beer-drinkers in Kenya have been assured that a contraceptive drug has not been added to their beer, the Kenya News Agency has said. It quoted a spokesman for Kenya Breweries as saying there was no truth in rumours that they had been ordered by the government to add a contraceptive to beer. Recently introduced darker beer bottles gave rise to widespread rumours, especially in the countryside, that they contained a contraceptive, which would help to cut Kenya's birth rate, which at more than four per cent is among the highest in the world.

Kampuchean guerrilla leader outlines terms for settlement

NEW YORK (AP) — Hun Sen, Kampuchean prime minister and foreign minister, says a political settlement in his country is possible if rebel leaders distance themselves from the Khmer Rouge.

"If the people want to join us, they have no abandon (Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot," he told Newsweek magazine in an exclusive interview made available Sunday. "We can talk to Prince Norodom Sihanouk."

"If he abandons Pol Pot today, I can talk to him tomorrow. But if he is still with Pol Pot, I talk to him, then it seems as if I am talking

to Hitler."

Forces loyal to Sihanouk, Pol Pot and to former Prime Minister Son Sann have joined in a resistance coalition that seeks to topple the Vietnamese-supported government of Heng Samrin. Hun Sen said Vietnam "is supporting the sovereignty of Kampuchea."

He described two possibilities he said would lead to the withdrawal of the 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

"First is a political solution. In that case, the Vietnamese army can be withdrawn very early," he said.

Soviet troops mine Kandahar orchards

ISLAMABAD (R) — Soviet troops have mined vast orchards near Kandahar, killing up to 50 people since mid-March and condemning the local Afghan economy to ruin to win greater security for forces based nearby, guerrilla sources said.

The mines were strewn along orchard paths to block rebel attacks on the city or the U.S.-built airport nearby, the sources based in the Pakistani city of Quetta said.

Muslim rebels, who control about three-quarters of Kandahar, have recently stepped up rocket attacks on the airport, now the largest Soviet airbase in south eastern Afghanistan. Western diplomats say several squadrons of Soviet MiG-23 and MiG-25 fighter planes are stationed there.

Rebel sources in Quetta, only 200 kilometres from Kandahar, say Soviet strength at the airport has been boosted recently from 8,000 to over 10,000 men.

The victims were mostly peasants from fruit-growing villages south of Afghanistan's second-largest city. The sources said the mining would effectively destroy this year's fruit crop, one of the country's leading export items.

The orchards provide excellent cover for rebels attacking the city or firing Chinese-made 107 mm rockets at the airport.

"A man on a motorcycle with three Katyusha rockets on his back could go anywhere in the orchards and fire away at the airport," said one former Kandahar resident now living in Quetta.

"Now the Russians want to kill all those Mujahideen and all the people going to tend their fruit trees," he said.

The rebel sources said a large Soviet and Afghan force entered the orchard belt on March 12, just one day after Soviet high-altitude bombing in the Mahalajat region west of Kandahar, and forced villagers out of their homes.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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THE BETTER PERCENTAGE

Both vulnerable, South deals.

NORTH

♠ A 2 3

♥ A K 4

♦ 7 3 2

♣ A Q J 10

WEST EAST

♠ 8 4 ♠ 5

♥ Q 10 9 ♥ J 8 7 6 5 3 2

♦ Q 10 6 5 ♦ 8 8

♣ 9 4 3 2 ♣ K 7 6

SOUTH

♠ K Q 10 7 6 3 2

♥ Vnd

♦ A K J 4

♣ 6 5

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

3 ♦ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

4 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass

7 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠.

Just because a play is obvious

doesn't necessarily mean that it is

either forced or best. If you look

deeper into the position, you can

sometimes find a superior line.

Once his partner had jump

shifted and then raised spades,

South decided that Blackwood was

the best way to determine the limit

of the hand — an unusual choice

with a void. When all aces were ac-

counted for, he ventured a grand

slam. Note, however, that for his

first rebid he showed the diamond

suit in preference to rebidding a seven-card spade suit — he felt that there would always be time to convince his partner of the fact that he wanted to play spades.

West led the 10 of hearts and declarer adopted quite a good line. He played low from dummy and ruffed the first trick in hand. After two rounds of trumps, he cashed the ace of diamonds to see if the queen dropped. When she failed to appear, declarer crossed to dummy with a trump, discarded two diamonds on the high hearts, then came back to hand with a diamond ruff. He tried the club finesse — down one.

Declarer had a better line available. He should have taken the king of hearts at trick one and discarded a club from hand. Then he should cash the ace of clubs and ruff a club high. Next he crosses to the ace of trumps to ruff another club high. If the king drops, declarer is home — the high heart and master club take care of his two diamond losers. If the king does not drop, declarer can still fall back on the ace of diamonds. Since the king does, in fact come down, declarer scores his vulnerable grand slam. But why is this line superior to the other?

It is a matter of odds. There is a far greater chance of ruffing out the king of clubs in three rounds than dropping the queen of diamonds in two.

Self in 100